The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2413. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ARRIVAL OF THE FULTON.

Details of European News to June 1.

FORWARD MOVEMENT OF THE ALLIES.

Passage of the Sesia by the King of Sardinia---Napoleon at Casale.

THE AUSTRIANS STILL IN THE LOMELLINA.

THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA IN ITALY.

Movements of Garibaldi—Action of the German Military Committee, &c.

The steamship *Fulton*, from Southampton on the 1st inst., with details of two days later advices from Europe, arrived at this port last night.

Her news has been partially anticipated by the arrival of the *North Briton* at Quebec.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

Miscellaneous Telegrams Published in the London Papers.

VIENNA, Sunday, May 29—Noon.

The Emperor of Austria, accompanied by Archduke WILHELM, the Hereditary Grand Duke of Tuscany, and Generals HESS and GRUNNE, left for Italy at 11 o'clock this day.

The *Pays*, of May 27, contains the following telegram:

"The Austrians, 50,000 in number, quitted Piacenza yesterday, and reëntered Lombardy."

A letter in the *Debats* says:

Marshal CANROBERT's head-quarters are at Pontecarone; General RENAUD's are at Caseo; Gen. TROCHU's at Castelnuova; Gen. MCMAHON's head-quarters are at Voghera.

The *Moniteur* has the following telegram:

ALESSANDRIA, Saturday, May 28.

The Emperor has decided that all wounded prisoners shall be sent back to the enemy without exchange, as soon as they are in a fit condition to return to their country.

GARIBALDI has entered Como. The town was illuminated. The enemy has withdrawn to Camerlata. The population is arming to join GARIBALDI.

LUGANO, Saturday, May 28—Noon.

The troops of GARIBALDI occupy Camerlata, and are preparing to pursue the Austrians, who are retreating on Mariano.

The *Moniteur* also says:

Hitherto the Government of the Emperor has never considered coal as "contraband of war," and we are enabled to state that during the war it will conform to that view.

TURIN, Saturday, May 28.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN PUBLISHED TO-DAY.

GARIBALDI has occupied a position at St. Formio, but many of his officers are killed and wounded. The enemy is still at Camerlata.

At Lunigiana, in Parma, the people have risen, and pronounced for the King of Sardinia.

General RIBOTTI, with Tuscan troops, military engineers and gendarmes, has entered Parma amidst the plaudits of the people, who declared for the King of Sardinia and Italian independence. The Parmesan troops have retired.

TURIN, Saturday, May 28.

Yesterday, after a severe contest, GARIBALDI repulsed the Austrians and entered the town of Como.

A telegram sent by GARIBALDI, dated Como, May 28, 10 A. M., states:

"We attacked and defeated the enemy yesterday evening, and entered Como at 10 o'clock the same night. The Austrians were completely routed, and fled in the direction of Monza."

This news was received at head-quarters. The King sent, in reply, a telegram to GARIBALDI, eulogizing that General.

On the eastern bank of the Sesia, facing Vercelli, a trifling engagement took place, in which the Austrians were repulsed.

TURIN, Sunday, May 29.

Como has decidedly declared her adhesion to the Government of the King of Sardinia.

A telegraphic communication between Turin and Como is reëstablished. Advices received state that the population of the surrounding country is hastening to place itself under the flag of GARIBALDI. Other reinforcements have also joined his *corps*. The inhabitants near the Lago Maggiore are preparing a fierce resistance to any eventual attack of the Austrians.

VENICE, Thursday, May 26.

The Municipality of Venice has requested a reduction of the loan. The President and Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce have resigned their official positions.

Yesterday a cannonade was directed from the Lido Forts against the French squadron.

TRIESTE, Sunday, May 29.

An English war-steamer arrived yesterday at Venice. An English steam-frigate has also put into Ancona.

BERNE, Saturday, May 28.

Advices have been received from Lugano dated 28th, noon. The Austrians, pursued by GARIBALDI, are withdrawing towards Milan. GARIBALDI occupies Camerlata and Lecco. Insurrectionary movements have taken place in the Valtelline, and 800 Valtelline insurgents are now in possession of the Austrian steamers.

BERNE, Saturday, May 28.

Yesterday evening, after a furious fight, which lasted from 5 to 8 o'clock, GARIBALDI entered Como. The combat was renewed at Camerlato, and the Austrians again gave way and retreated. All the steamers on the lake are in the hands of the patriots.

BERNE, Sunday, May 29.

GARIBALDI has left Como, having repulsed the Austrians from Camerlata. The Generals GARIBALDI and NIEL are expecting the Austrian *corps d'armée*, commanded by General D'URBAN.

PARIS, Monday, May 30.

The *Moniteur* of to-day publishes the following telegram:

"ALESSANDRIA, Sunday, May 29.

The Emperor enjoys perfect health. We have but few sick. The weather is beautiful and the heat moderate; the harvest has begun. The army is abundantly supplied with everything. The soldiers continue full of confidence and high spirits."

TURIN, Monday, May 30.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN PUBLISHED TO-DAY.

The Piedmontese army has passed the Sesia in the face of the enemy, who were fortified at Palestro. After a severe conflict, our troops, under the command of the King, took the village from the enemy, and made many prisoners. The details of the victory are still wanting. The Emperor has to-day visited the soldiers wounded at the battle of Montebello, who are now in the hospital at Alessandria. He distributed money among them, and spoke words of consolation. His Majesty subsequently departed for Vercelli.

TURIN, Monday, May 30.

GARIBALDI has received reinforcements at Como. The artillery has been organized, and a National Guard mobilized. Volunteers are hastening to increase the militia. The national movement is spreading, and the town of Lecco is free.

The Austrians, in considerable force, have occupied Bobbio.

BERNE, Monday, May 30, (*via* France.)

An insurrection has broken out in the Valtelline. The population is repairing in masses to Sondrjo, the centre of the revolutionary movement. The Austrian gen-d'armes, who have retired into Switzerland, have been disarmed by the Swiss authorities, and sent into the interior of the country. The Federal Council has dispatched troops to the frontier of the Grisons. General GARABILDI's vanguard is at Cantu. The telegraph to Como is worked by Sardinian employees. It is stated that 8,000 Sardinians are at Varese, and that a French *corps d'armée* is expected there.

BERNE, Monday, May 30 (*via* Germany.)

Gen. GARIBALDI, yesterday, suffered a defeat by a superior force of Austrians, and has withdrawn into the Canton of Tessin.

TRIESTE, Monday, May 30.

From the 4th of June next the steam communication between Trieste and Constantinople will be reopened by the Greek steamer *Catherina*. Yesterday the Archduke LEOPOLD, and last night the Emperor, the Archduke WILHELM, the hereditary Prince of Tuscany, and Gen. HESS passed through Nabresina.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, Monday, May 30.

Baron KULOCK has been definitively appointed President of the Federal Diet.

TURIN, Tuesday, May 31.

The first details of the fight at Palestro have arrived here. The enemy were entrenched at Palestro, Cessalino and Vinzaglio, but after an obstinate defence, our troops carried the entrenchment at the point of the bayonet with admirable bravery, took two pieces of cannon and many small arms and prisoners. The loss of the enemy was very great, but the extent of our loss is, as yet, unknown. Vercelli was yesterday evening illuminated. The Emperor traversed the streets on foot, and the town was *en fête*. The King passed the night at Torrione among the encamped troops.

THE LONDON TIMES ON THE BATTLE OF MONTEBELLO.

The London *Times* makes the following remarks on the late battle of Montebello: "On the whole, however, this must be considered a fair account of the battle. The Austrians confess to a loss of 294 killed, 718 wounded and 283 missing—in all close on 1,300, of whom 200 are prisoners. The French state their loss at about 700, an estimate not so unreasonably low as to excite suspicion, and which we may accept as fairly accurate. The result of the battle is honorable to the French, and it will be for the Austrians to show, if they can, in future engagements, that the success of their enemies was due, not to superior military qualities, but only to the uncertain fortune of war."

MARITIME PRZEIS CAPTURED BY THE FRENCH.

The *Shipping Gazette* has the following:

TRIESTE, Thursday, May 26.

Reports were current at Corfu, May 20, of the capture of two other Austrian vessels, one of which was said to be the ship *Florida*.

Private intelligence per telegraph reports the arrival at Marseilles, on the 22d May, of the Austrian brig *Buonaforte*, from Segua, captured during her voyage.

DARDANELLES, Thursday, May 26.

The French frigate *Pomone*, yesterday, chased the Austrian schooner *Madonna Assunta*, from Constantinople for Barcelona; also, an Austrian vessel from Constantinople for England; to avoid capture, both ran ashore on the coast of Troy. The *Pomone* captured, and towed into Tenears, an Austrian bark, name unknown.

Great Britain.

The *Times* says: "At a meeting of the House of Commons Tuesday, May 31, the reëlection of Mr. Speaker DENISON will be proposed by Mr. WILSON PATTEN, and seconded by Sir FRANCIS BARING. No opposition is anticipated."

HOUSE OF LORDS, May 13.—Their Lordship's met at 2 P. M. when the session was opened by Royal Commission, with the customary formalities. The new House of Commons, on meeting to-day, were summoned to the House of Peers, and on their return proceeded to elect a Speaker. Moved that the Right Hon. JOHN EVELYN DENISON be again called to fill the office. There being no dissentient voice he was reëlected. The House adjourned at 3 P. M. The London *Times* says: "The address in reply to the Royal speech will be moved by the Hon. ALGERNON EGERTON, M. P., and will be seconded by Sir JAMES ELPHINSTONE, M. P. We (*Times*) have authority to state that the House of Lords will not sit upon Thursday, it being Ascension Day, Peers cannot, therefore, be sworn on that day."

THE RUSSIAN NAVY.

The *Times* says: "Two Russian frigates passed Great Yarmouth one day last week, holding a course at some distance from the shore. The frigates were heavily armed, and were going southward.

The Limerick *Chronicle* announces, on what authority is not set forth, that "the Queen's visit to Ireland is certain. Her Majesty will be at Killarney next August."

PURCHASE OF STEAMERS FOR THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT.

The Cunard Company have sold a fourth steamer the *Lebanon*, to the Spanish Government.

France.

The Paris Correspondent of the London *Post* says:

"The Empress and Court are about to retire to St. Cloud. Her Majesty presided again to-day (Sunday) at a Cabinet Council."

The same correspondent says that Sir JAMES HUDSON is not to be removed from his post at Turin, and sent on a mission to Naples, as originally proposed.

Prince NAPOLEON's army corps is now complete and prepared for campaigning. This division of the French army has received marching orders, and will begin to operate immediately.

The *Times* Correspondent says:

"It is believed that as soon as the French enter Milan the most strenuous efforts of England and Prussia will be turned to effecting some arrangement between the Powers to put an end to the war."

A letter from Toulon of the 27th informs us that the greatest activity prevails in that port. Admiral BOUET WILLAUMEZ, who has been appointed to the command of the flotilla laden with siege artillery, is expected to sail daily.

The London *Post* says:

"It appears the Governments of England and France have the same ideas about how to treat the Neapolitan difficulty. It is quite possible that the proclamation of the King will prevent any attempt at renewing diplomatic relations for the present."

The *Times* says it is not surprising that trade is dull in Paris when the uncertainty of the duration of the war is considered.

The Paris flour market was firm.

Austrian Account of the Battle of Montebello.

The *Vienna Gazette* publishes the official report, by General Count GYULAI, of the action at Montebello. The following is a full translation:

HEAD-QUARTERS, GARLASCO, Monday, May 23.

YOUR MAJESTY: I hasten humbly to address to your Majesty a report of the first great combat which the troops of your Majesty have sustained in the present war. As has already been shown by the incomplete reports which serve as elements for this one, all the detachments of the brave army engaged in the fight gave brilliant proofs of courage and firmness.

As I already announced on the 9th of the present month, by telegraph, to your Majesty's First Adjutant-General, I ordered, on the 20th, a grand reconnaissance on the right bank of the Po, because the information I received from the outposts established along the Sesia and the Po led to the belief that the enemy, in strong force, projected a movement against Piacenza by Voghera.

With this object, three brigades of the 5th *corps d'armée* were advanced on the night of the 19th from Pavia towards the *tête-du-pont* of Vaccarizza, where BOER's brigade, belonging to the 3d corps, was already stationed.

For this expedition I gave the command of the Fifth Corps to Lieutenant-Field-Marshal URBAN, who had previously examined the ground between Stradella, Vaccarizza and Voghera, and who was stationed with a brigade of the Ninth Corps (Major-General BRAUM) and one of his own reserve divisions (Major-General SCHAFFGOTSCHI) between the *tête-du-pont* of Vaccarizza and Broni.

The expedition commanded by Lieutenant-Field-Marshal Count STADION consisted, then, of PAUMGARTEN's division (brigades GAAL, BILS, and Prince of HESSE) of the 5th Corps; BRAUM of the 9th; and two battalions of BOER's brigade of the 8th Corps, as also the troops of the garrison of Piacenza. (Hesse Regiment,) instead of the detachment of SCHAFFGOTSCHE's brigade, left behind.

Lieutenant-Field-Marshal STADION commenced his movement in advance on the morning of the 20th, starting from the *tête-du pont*.

Lieutenant-Field-Marshal URBAN had advanced on the high road towards Casteggio, the Third Battalion of Chasseurs skirting the mountain. Lieutenant-Field-Marshal PAUMGARTEN followed in the plain, with BILS' brigade marching on Casatisma, and with GAAL's brigade on Robecco. His reserve, two and a half battalions strong, and the artillery train, advanced towards Barbianello. The Prince of HESSE's brigade formed the right wing, and marched on Branduzzoz, passing through Verrua. Lieutenant-Field-Marshal STADION's orders were, that after this movement, which ought to be completed at 11 o'clock, the attack should take place at noon. Lieutenant-Field-Marshal URBAN was to carry Casleggio and Montebello, so as to have a basis to threaten Voghera, and thus force the enemy to display his strength. Major-General GAAL was to follow Lieutenant Field-Marshal URBAN as a reserve. As soon as the enemy had hastily evacuated Montebello, Lieutenant-Field-Marshal URBAN pushed on to Genestrello, where he found the enemy in superior force, and encountered a sanguinary defence, which, however, the brave Jagers of the Eighth and Fourth Battalions of the regiments Hesse and Dom Miguel bravely overcame, and, despite considerable loss, took possession of the heights and Place of Genestrello.

The enemy, however, soon displayed a superior force, which was continually increased by arrivals by the railway, so that Lieutenant-Field Marshal URBAN's and GAAL's brigade, which had come to his assistance, were compelled, after great loss, but heroic fighting, to fall back on Montebello. Meantime Lieutenant-Field-Marshal STADION had brought up BIL's brigade and HESSE's brigade closer to the right wing of the line of battle. The enemy now displayed an overwhelming force against Major-General GAAL and General BRAUM, with one battalion of Hesse and one battalion of Rossbach. After an obstinate fight Montebello was evacuated. The enemy, who, had suffered considerably, was kept in check by the good appearance of our troops, and by the position taken by Brigadier BIL's reserve, and made no pursuit. The corps, scarcely molested in Casteggio, reached the *tête du pont* at nightfall, and on the 21st halted on the other bank of the Po.

According to the reports, which are not yet complete, the following troops were engaged at Genestrello under Lieut.-Field-Marshal URBAN: The third battalion of Jagers, the third battalion of Dom Miguel, two battalions of Rossbach, one Grenadier battalion, Hesse, two 6-pounders, four 12-pounders, of the Eighth Regiment, and a division of HALLER's Hussars. It was here the fight was most sanguinary and the greatest loss incurred, the enemy being three times our strength. At Montebello the troops engaged were: Two and a half companies of Rossbach, one battalion Grenadiers; second battalion of HESSE's Infantry, two battalions Archduke CHARLES' Infantry; one battalion Granger; one squadron HALLER's Hussars; four 6-pounders and two 12-pounders. The troops engaged at Genestrello, when they retreated, came upon a superior force of the enemy, and had to sustain a second encounter.

The Prince of Hesse, who commanded the Regiment Culoz, (Transsylvanians,) a battalion of Zobel (recruits of Arad, in Hungary,) and three squadrons of Sicily Lancers, engaged the enemy at Calcabbabbio (a little to the west of Casatisma) and Cassove de Lansi. Several times during the action our infantry attacked the enemy cavalry with the bayonet, and threw them into disorder. It also repeatedly happened that the troops, when advancing to the attack, reserved their fire until they were within thirty paces of the enemy. The hussars and Lancers made the most dexterous use of their different weapons. As our artillery advanced quite close to the enemy, its effect was quite terrible. Very few of our men were wounded by the cannon of the enemy, who fired over their heads. The enemy's infantry fired well. The report relative to his cavalry is less favorable. It was not equal to our Hussars and Lancers, and avoided every serious attack.

As the thunder of the cannon had brought Lieutenant-General CRENNEVILLE from Broni, where he was with a part of the Brigade Fehlmayer, towards Casteggio, Lieutenant-General STADION posted him at Santa Giuletta, in order that he might, if necessary, support the Brigade Bils, which had to cover the retreat. As there was no pursuit, General CRENNEVILLE returned in the evening to Stradella. During the advance and retreat General Prince von HESSE effectually protected the right flank of the corps.

It appears that we were opposed to the whole *corps d'armée* of BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS and a Piedmontese brigade. According to the reports received the French had 12 regiments of the line, some battalions of Chasseurs, and one regiment of cavalry in action, and the Sardinians one brigade and the cavalry regiment "Novara." The reserves, which were very powerful, were continually reinforced. Field-Marshal-Lieutenant STADION estimates the force of the enemy at 40,000 men at least. The sacrifice of life was great, but the information required by the reconnaissance is extremely satisfactory. I am still in expectation of the detailed reports. Count STADION speaks highly of the bravery of all the troops engaged. When the detailed reports are sent in I will make known to your Majesty the names of the persons who particularly distinguished themselves.

Unfortunately the sacrifice of life during this glorious battle was very great. 600 wounded men, 20 of whom were officers, were brought to Pavia. Major BUTTNER, of the general staff, which was on a special mission at Vaccarizza, and took part in the expedition, and Major CANTES, of the third Jager Battalion, were killed. Lieutenant-Colonel SPIELBERGER, and Major PIRES, (this officer, who had his arm shot off, was probably taken prisoner by the French,) of the "Archduke Charles," are probably dead, as they fell wounded on the field of battle.

I am proud to be able to say that the troops have, by their spirit and courage, proved that they are worthy of your Majesty's favor, and any expression of satisfaction on the part of their illustrious Emperor and Commander will be an incentive to glorious deeds.

A list of casualties is appended to this report, and shows the following total numbers: 294 men and 20 horses killed, 718 men and 10 horses wounded, and 283 missing. An official telegram of the 26th inst., from Pavia, states that 650 wounded private soldiers and 27 officers are in the hospitals there. Twenty-four of the officers and 367 of their men are dangerously wounded.

Garibaldi in Lombardy.

A letter dated Berne, May 29, says:

"The news from all quarters affirms the success of GARIBALDI: since he has entered Lombardy each day has been marked by a success. The friends of the Italian cause have been agreeably surprised at beholding a telegraphic message from Como itself announcing the entrance of GARIBALDI into that city amid enthusiastic acclamations. Col. BONTEMPS, who commands the division of the Swiss Federal troops stationed in Italian Switzerland, has advanced the greater portion of his men to the nearest line of frontier to Lombardy, so as to be the better able to protect the integrity of the Swiss territory. According to his instructions, he is to receive with humanity, while disarming them, any detachments of the belligerent armies that may seek refuge in Switzerland, but to oppose by force of arms any who may attempt to force a passage with a view to some strategic diversion. Throughout the whole of the Canton of the Tessin, GARIBALDI's success has been hailed with unconcealed enthusiasm, which is easily explained by the analogy of race and language on the one hand, and the resentment nourished against the Austrians for the severities often exercised against refugees who had visited Lombardy on private matters."

The Correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes from Alessandria, May 29:

"Since I wrote to you GARIBALDI has really done wonders. After having twice beaten the Austrian General URBAN at Varese, he routed him this morning on the road of St. Fermo, near the Camerlata, a few miles from Como. This town has been already occupied by our Cacciatori delle Alpi, and all the mountain province of the famous lake, together with the Tramezzo and Varesetto districts, have answered to the appeal of Count Viscount VENOSTA, the Extraordinary Commissioner of VICTOR EMANUEL. The Austrians, completely routed, are in full retreat on Monza, and as the railroad has been broken up by our guides, it would be difficult for Gen. URBAN to reassume very soon his offensive movements. Yesterday morning the Austrian steamers which run on the Lago Maggiore, made an attack on Angera, Arona and Canobbio. They were, however, repulsed by the population and national guard of the bordering villages, and the Radetzky steamboat, although armed with guns, was obliged to take shelter in a creek down the western course of the river. GARIBALDI's Cacciatori delli Alpe scarcely fired their muskets, being much inferior in their range to those of the Croats. After the first discharge they assaulted the enemy *à la bayonette*, forcing the positions one after the other.

We have not yet received the details of these brilliant exploits, in which Captain DECRISTOFORIS, already well known in England, and two brothers STRAMBIO, have done wonders. Captain BOLDRINI fell during the glorious attack of San Fermo.

The *Messager de Paris* publishes the following details of GARIBALDI's operations:

"On the 27th of May, after a fierce contest, GARIBALDI repulsed the Austrians and entered Como, a town not more than eighteen or twenty miles from Milan."

The intelligence is of the highest importance, and GARIBALDI's splendid feat of arms will be the signal for the rising of the Lombard provinces. To comprehend the full value of this news, it is indispensably requisite to make known the position just taken up by the celebrated guerilla chief. After the defeat of the Austrians at Maimata and GARIBALDI's entrance into Varese, it is known that they withdrew to Como; to reach this town GARIBALDI had to overcome the enemy as well as the natural obstacles on the road. From Biella to Chiasso, GARIBALDI was obliged to take a most arduous mountain road; he could neither support himself on the right nor the left; on one side lay the Swiss Territory, whose neutrality he wished to respect; on the other he was hemmed in by the lakes.

In front of Chiasso, there is a funnel-shaped tongue of land, he was obliged to cross; the level ground is so narrow between the mountain-wall and the Lake of Como, that the road becomes a mere path, and at the end of this defile stood the Austrians to bar further progress. Here it was, that they had collected forces to stop GARIBALDI on his march; but, as at Maimata, the chasseurs of the Alps beat the enemy and forced a passage; they soon entered Como, and the Austrians fled before them.

At this moment GARIBALDI, master of Como, is in a position to scour the whole district of Brianza and march either to the centre of Lombardy or into the Valtelina, and advance on Bergamo and Brescia, both provinces the most decided and the most patriotic.

When General GARIBALDI entered Varese, he appointed M. CARCANO, the Podesta of the place, to be Provisional Commissioner Extraordinary, acting in the name of the King of Sardinia, as appears from the proclamation of the 24th May. The *Piedmantese Gazette* has now published the following document, dated may 26, from the Town Hall of Varese, and issued by the new Commissioner:

"Citizens! No sooner had King VICTOR EMANUEL, the first soldier of national independence, announced to Italy that he had once more drawn the sword, than the people of Lombardy, turning their eyes to the Ticino, called for the signal of insurrection. Motives of humanity and prudence, and the general necessities of war, induced us to advise you to delay, which you did, as all is at present disciplined in Italy, quiet, as well as action. But now all further delay is unnecessary, as the brave General GARIBALDI has come to announce this to us, and everywhere on his way the people rise, and declare for the national cause and for the government of King VICTOR EMANUEL. As commissioner of his Sardinian Majesty, I come to assume the civil government of this spontaneous movement. Citizens! the Lombard insurrection will be animated by that new and admirable Italian spirit which, with the secret of unanimity, has disclosed to us the secret of success. No disorder will come to disturb the sublime spectable of liberty; no blind convulsion will disturb the civil organization of the country; no spirit of improvident reaction will presume to consider as the triumph of a party that which is the triumph of a whole nation. Wars of independence require great efforts; you have before you the example of generous Piedmont, which, for the last eleven years, has been making the most heavy sacrifices for that sublime hope which has now become a reality. Our enterprise is certain; the brave Piedmontese army, led by the King, is marching to our assistance; Italy is organizing for the war of independence; NAPOLEON III. has thrown the sworn of France, our sister and the natural ally of every generous cause, into the scales of destiny. All Italy asks us for the formation of a powerful State, the bulwark as well as the head of the nation. The wishes of the country nourished for ten years are about to be fulfilled, and you may rise with the certainty of the union you invoke, exclaiming, 'Long live VICTOR EMANUEL, the Constitutional King!'"

The Sardinian Victory at Palestro.

TURIN, Tuesday.

The first details of the fight at Palestro have arrived here. The enemy was intrenched at Palestro, Casalino and Vinzaglio, but after an obstinate defence our troops carried the intrenchment at the point of the bayonet with admirable bravery, took two pieces of cannon, and many small arms and prisoners. The loss of the enemy was very great, but the extent of our loss is as yet unknown.

Vercelli was yesterday evening illuminated. The Emperor traversed the streets on foot, and the town was *en fête*.

The King passed the night at Torrione amongst the encamped troops.

Movements of the Armies and Generals.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH AT VERONA.

VIENNA, Tuesday.

The Emperor arrived at Verona yesterday evening at 6 o'clock. His Majesty is received everywhere enthusiastically.

On leaving the hospital the Emperor expressed his thanks to the Sardinian surgeons, to the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul, and to the ladies of the town, for the care they had bestowed upon the wounded.

"MAY 30—7 50 P. M.

The King has crossed the Sesia with his army. His Majesty captured Palestro after a sharp combat. All the advantage is on the side of the Piedmontese."

The London *Daily News* correspondent writes, May 29, from Alessandria:

"Whilst I am writing an officer of the staff tells me that a general movement is on the point of being made against the whole of the enemy's lines. The headquarters of King VICTOR EMMANUEL have been transferred this morning from Occimianto to Vercelli, and it is likely that a corps of 25,000 men has already crossed the Sesia at Borgo, Vercelli and Ceresana. Since yesterday evening the French pioneers have been busy in erecting a bridge on the Tanaro, near Basignana, to secure the passage of CANROBERT's *corps d'armée*. It is also supposed that Generals FANTI and CUCCLIARI's divisions will at the same time force the pass of the Po at Valenza, or somewhere thereabout. We are, therefore, in great expectation; so much so, that since yesterday, the French and Piedmontese commissariat have received orders to furnish the troops with three days' rations. The whole of the medical staff has likewise been ordered to be in readiness for this morning. Were we to succeed in forcing both the passages of the Sesia and the Po, we should be able to assault the Austrians' left wing and a part of their centre. By attacking them at Torrione-Balducco, we threaten both Novara and Vespalato, on their extreme right. Crossing the Sesia at Ceresana, we might march through Celpenchi to Castel d'Agogna and Mortara, whilst forcing the pass of Valenza we can proceed by Mede and Sartirana in the direction of Pavia. Gen. GYULAI may either accept battle on the plain which is circumscribed by the course of the Tessin and the Po, or retiring from Novara, Mortara and Garlasco, make a stand on Pavia. On the first supposition, if beaten, he must at once retire from upper Lombardy, bending his right wing towards the Adda. In the other case he will be obliged to follow the course of the Po as far as Casal Maggiore. In either of these cases Mantua and Piacenza will become his real base of operation.

A second chapter of Austrian inhumanity has been added to the voluminous chronicle of their dreadful misdeeds. It is the proclamation published on Tuesday last by General ZOBEL. When I read it in Turin yesterday morning I could scarcely believe that it was genuine. I am now able to affirm it.

You will have already received this atrocious document. Comments are needless, the more so that the threats of the Austrian General have already been acted on. If I am rightly informed, a small hamlet in the vicinity of Aboute, has been fired by order of General ZOBEL. Here at Alessandria, we do not know how many of our fellow-creatures have been despatched by the hangman of his Austrian Excellency, nor how many have been burnt to death. It is a barbarous war, a war of destruction, that Austria is carrying on; but the day of revenge is near at hand. She must pay once for all the tortures she has so long inflicted on this unhappy land.

I hope you will have received the telegram I sent you yesterday before leaving Turin for this city. Its object was that of answering the following telegraphic message, which appeared under the date of Trieste in the *Times* of Monday last. I scarcely need add that the impudence shown by Austrian authorities has roused a feeling of general contempt in Turin. The famous telegram runs as follows:

TRIESTE, Monday, May 23.

News from head-quarters contradicts the statement that demands for contributions have been imposed on Vercelli, and alleges that, on the contrary, not the smallest requisition has been made.

The official documents I inspected a few days ago at Vercelli enable me to state that the amount of requisitions made by the Austrian generals and commissariat in that province is not far short of $2,000,000 francs. My letter of Wednesday is, I hope, intelligible enough; and there is no necessity to dwell any more an a truth which is now as clear as day.

Financial Aspects of the War.

THE FRENCH LOAN—REPORT TO THE EMPEROR.

The *Moniteur* contains the following:

PARIS, Saturday, May 28, 1859.

SIRE: The Administration has just received the last communication touching the loan of five hundred millions. I hasten, as in duty bound, to render an account to your Majesty of the final result of the subscription, and make known to the public the bases upon which the *rentes* that have to be subscribed in the ledger of the national debt will be distributed amongst the subscribers. On the day after the closing of the operation, when I had the honor of addressing my first report to your Majesty, the returns from the departments had only partially arrived. I could then only indicate, as I took care to announce, temporary estimates, which have been since found to be far below the reality, and are now completely ascertained. As the subscription approached its term, the desire of the public assumed more and more the nature of a patriotic demonstration. The annexed list, which states for each department the exact number of the subscribers and the amount of the capital subscribed, is an eloquent testimony to the sentiments of confidence and devotedness that have impelled the people to enter the subscription offices; I have much happiness in laying it before your Majesty.

According to the list the number of persons who took part in the subscription by paying into the receiving offices of the State the earnest of one-tenth, amounts to nearly seven hundred thousand, (690,190.)

In itself alone this total surpasses by more than a hundred thousand share-takers that of all the subscribers to the three first loans taken togethers.[*] I need not point out the full importance of this in a political and financial point of view.

It is thus divided:

At Paris	245,025
In the departments	445,165

The sum subscribed is above two milliards five hundred millions (2,509,559,776f.;) it is equal to more than five times the sum demanded.

Paris has supplied	1,547,637,636
The departments	961,922.140
The "coupures" of 10f.	107,043,166
The superior subscriptions at 10f.	2,402,516,509

The deposit of a tenth to be paid in nine days, at Paris and in the departments, is more than two hundred and fifty-one millions (250,955,977fr.)[†]

I immediately adopted the necessary measures for restoring to circulation as soon as possible that portion of this sum which has to be returned to the public. The reimbursements made at Paris amount already to upwards of seventy-three millions.

The data required to serve as a basis for the liquidation being now possessed by the administration, this intricate labor will be carried on with the greatest activity.

I have the honor of submitting for your Majesty's approbation tne principles in accordance with which the distribution will have to be made.

The loan authorized by the law of the 2d of May, inst., comprises a principal sum of 500 millions, and a supplement of 20 millions, intended to facilitate the liquidation and cover the expenses of discount.

On this sum of 520 millions we have first of all to strike off—

1. The amount of the 10 franc subscriptions that are irreducible.

2. The capital of the *Rentes* due to the subscribers of 20, 30, 40, and 50 francs, who, by means of the minimum of 10 francs of *Rente* established by the decree of the 3d inst., will receive more than their proportional quota.

The two sums added together amount to 116,561,956f.

The surplus, or 2,393,997,820f., will have to be, as far as it is practicable, distributed at the rate of a franc to the mark amongst all the other subscribers.

The mathematical share accruing to each would be 17f. 04c. per cent. of the sum subscribed.

But the rules that regulate the ledger of the public debt, and the principles laid down by the above-mentioned ministerial decree that determines the condition of the loan, would not permit me to follow out so strict a calculation. As in the previous loans, the liqaidation having to be made by multiples of 10 francs for the discountable rentes, and by multiples of 100 francs for the other category, certain subscribers will receive a little more, and others a little less, than the nominal quota.

From all these differences a disposable balance of so great importance will result. From motives of equity I think this ramanet ought to be assigned to the small subscribers of 70, 80, 140, 200, 270, 320, and 380 francs, they being least favored by the reduction scale.

Should the Emperor accept these propositions I beg his Majesty that he wil deign to invest with his approbation the present report.

I am, with the most profound respect, sire, your most humble, obedient and faithful subject,

P. MAGNE.

Approved—NAPOLEON.

	No. of Subscribers.
[*]Loan of 250 millions	99,124
Loan of 500 millions	170,820
Loan of 950 millions	316,976
	586 920

[†] The sum of 45,302,703fr. 58c. was paid moreover in advance, or in all 296,258,680fr.

NEWS BY THE STAR OF THE WEST.

Our Correspondence from the Pacific Coast, Central and South America, and the Isthmus.

Revolutionary Movements in South America.

Great Battle in Chili—2,000 Men Killed.

INTERESTING FROM NEW-GRANADA.

Probable Loss of the Cass-Herran Treaty.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE FROM THE ISTHMUS.

The United States Mail steamship *Star of the West*, A. G. GRAY commanding, from Aspinwall June 3 and Key West June 8, with mails, treasure and passengers, arrived at this port early yesterday morning. Her arrival, with a brief summary of her news, was published in a portion of our yesterday morning's edition. Below we give full details of the intelligence from California, Central and South America, and other points, as embodied in our special correspondence.

CAFIFORNIA.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The Prosecution of the "Bulletin"—General Walker's Visit—New Gold Diggings—Overcrowded Steamers—Miscellaneous News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, May 20, 1859.

The prosecution of the editor and proprietors of the *Evening Bulletin*, of this city, on a charge of misdemeanor, in publishing Mrs. SICKLES' confession, resulted in a judgment of guilty, and a sentence of $100 fine against each of the parties accused. This result, though it has astonished the entire community, does not seem to have taken the defendants by surprise. The Justice fully admits that the defendants proved the absence of all intent on their part to publish the matter complained of—one of them being absent from the city, and the other knowing nothing of the Sickles Confession until after it appeared in the paper. But, nevertheless, taking WEBSTER's definition of "obscene" as the basis of judging the meaning of the Legislature in framing the law, he held that the publication of the confession aforesaid came under the operation of the law, and decided that the question of *intent* had no bearing upon the case. His logic, briefly, was this: The law forbids obscene publications, and says that whoever publishes any obscene book or paper shall be punished; this publication *is* obscene; the defendants are the publishers of the paper in which it appeared, and, therefore, they are guilty. The defendants have appealed.

A few days ago, an arrangement was made between Governor WELLER and the Administration Federal office holders, that the latter should support his claims to a renomination, and that the Hon. C. L. SCOTT should be renominated for Congress. This throws General DENVER overboard; but whether the arrangement was made in good faith and will be kept there seems to be some doubt. The Federal office-holders are determined to defeat the Hon. MILTON S. LATHAM as a candidate for Gubernatorial honors, and will take either WELLER or DENVER, just as one or the other of them seems most likely to defeat the common enemy aforesaid. WELLER, meantime, has issued a secret circular, which became public, and in which he appeals to the people against the politicians who he says are combining to defeat him.

The *Evening Bulletin*, announcing the departure of General WILLIAM WALKER, says:

"He has maintained his own counsel so well that no one has been able to obtain any positive indication of his business or purposes. That he came here to promote his long-cherished scheme of conquest in Nicaragua, we have good reason to believe, and the evidence is abundant that his agents are, and have been for some time, engaged in our midst in preparing to aid in another movement looking to that end; but nobody knows how far he has succeeded. We learn that he claims to have accomplished the purpose of his visit here, whatever it was, and that, although he took passage for the East *via* Panama, he contemplated the possible contingency of receiving news at Acapulco which would induce him to debark at that port."

The ship *Wanderer* has arrived here at last, 158 days from New-York, bringing, among other freight, two elephants. The huge animals endured the long and boisterous passage remarkably well. During the fine weather they were constantly brought on deck for exercise, and it became necessary on two occasions to enlarge their accommodations, so much did they grow and thrive on the voyage.

The United States sloop-of-war *Decatur* arrived here in 44 days from Realejo.

JOHN WILLIAMS, lately clerk for Messrs. WALLING, MARTIN & Co., quartz miners in Mariposa County, absconded by the last steamer, carrying off $1,500 in money belonging to his employers. WILLIAMS enjoyed their unbounded confidence, and was thus enabled to perpetrate his villainy without the slightest suspicion.

GEORGE D. BRUSH, the defaulting Treasurer of Calaveras County, has been held to bail in only $5,000 although his alleged defalcation is for a much larger amount.

A little child, daughter of Mr. LEVY, on California-street, died suddenly on Sunday morning.

The prosecution against D. D. GASSNER and H. SQUIRE, for selling tickets for lotteries to be drawn in Georgia, were dismissed by the Police Court. The Assistant Prosecuting Attorney stated that he was satisfied the accused could not be held under the law, which only prohibited sales of tickets for lotteries to be drawn in this State, and therefore filed *nolle prosequis*. The parties are the agents of a certain New-York lottery. Next Winter the Legislature will be apt to amend the law so as to forbid the sale of tickets in foreign lotteries.

The trial of Captain EPHRAIM PENDLETON for cruel and unusual punishment of sailors on board his ship, the *Sarah Park*, is progressing in the United States Circuit Court. The excitement in regard to this case seems to have quite subsided.

We have further accounts of new diggings recently discovered at Brockliss Bridge, twenty miles east of Placerville, which were creating great excitement in Eldorado county. The Mountain *Democrat* says:

"One company consists of six men. This company had averaged to the hand from $15 to $20 per day for the last seven working days. The other company of three men had taken out $150 in six days they had been at work. They had no other facilities for washing than ground-sluicing—washing up with pans. No fine particle of *flour gold* has been seen. The gold is of the coarsest description, solid, and of fine quality. Our informant had shown him upwards of $400 worth of dust that had been taken out by these companies, in pieces of scale gold up to lumps worth from $4 to $12."

Great complaints are made in relation to the overcrowding of the Pacific steamers. The *Bulletin* has the following remarks:

"It is undoubtedly true, too, that after passengers are thrown upon the Isthmus, the least of *two* wrongs is to bring them up at all hazards. But why throw them there? The passengers' contract, for safe transport, is made *in New-York*, for the entire trip to San Francisco. It is impossible, therefore, to admit that only one Company is responsible for a policy which huddles men into a pestilential climate, and then makes a merit of violating the law in order to get them away from there. In the case of the *Stephens*, the agent at Panama appears to have been seriously at fault. He has a spare ship always lying in that port, to take the place of any that may be disabled, so as to insure the passengers against unnecessary detention. It was his duty to have employed this spare ship in bringing up a part of the passengers who came by the *Stephens*; and we shall look for some mark of disapprobation of his conduct by his principals, if they disapprove it."

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE FROM THE ISTHMUS

The Flag-Ship Roanoke—The Japanese Ambassadors—Probable Movements of the East India Squadron.

From Our Own Correspondent.

The flag-ship *Roanoke* returned to this port, from Carthegena, on the 28th ult., stopping at Porto Bello to fill up her water. She has, also, filled up her coal. I learn that, since her return, a serious fracture has been discovered by her engineers in the forward crank and pin, of the after engine, which was, doubtless originally caused by an imperfection in the molding of the shaft. The crank is cracked endirely through and the engine with which it connects has, for some time, given the engineers much anxiety as well as trouble. The Chief Engineer is now on shore superintending the manufacture of a large iron strap, so that the crank may be temporarily secured, to enable the ship to reach the United States.

The work is being done at the workshop of the Panama Railroad Company, who have, with their accustomed courtesy, placed materials at the service of he Government. If I mistake not, the after engine of the *Colorado* also broke down, just as she entered Key West. The heavy work of the engines of both the *Roanoke* and *Colorado* were constructed, I believe, at Reading, Pennsylvania, and it is somewhat singular that *both* engines of *both* ships should have broken down. It was reported at the time, that the Government paid for the engines of the *Roanoke* without the usual trial trip. The engines of both ships were *ostensibly* manufactured at the "Tregedor Iron Works," Richmond, Va. It is rendered very certain that the efficiency of this magnificent ship is now completely destroyed, particularly upon this coast, where navigation is so intricate, in consequence of the strong currents, which often set a ship directly upon the shore, when the wind is but slight and not sufficient to enable a vessel to stem the current, and where the water is so deep that an anchorage cannot be obtained. The Company's bark *Magdalena* was near being lost a few days since near Porto Bello, from the causes which I have mentioned; as it was, she lost an anchor and chain, and had it not been for a land breeze which fortunately favored her just at the critical moment, and enabled her to gain an offing clear of the breakers, this fine bark would have been swept on shore by the current and lost.

The *Roanoke*, as your readers are probably aware, has been detailed by the Navy Department to take the Japanese Commissioners to New-York City when they arrive at Panama in the *Mississippi*. It is now somewhat doubtful whether they will arrive at Panama before the 1st of September, certainly not if the *Germantown*, dispatched by Flag-officer TUTHILL from Hong Kong on the 4th March, for the purpose of *rescinding* his order, should have communicated with the *Mississippi* at Simoda. It would take the *Germantown* at least forty days to beat up to Simoda against the heavy seas and monsoon, and it is hardly probable that Flag-officer TUTHILL should not have given the Captain of the *Mississippi* some discretionary order, such as this: "Should I not arrive at Simoda in the *Powhatan* by such a time," (as was contemplated when the *Mississippi* left Hong Kong on the 15th February for Simoda,) "then you will depart for San Francisco and Panama without waiting for me, as you may be sure something important has detained me." The *Mississippi* was probably two weeks on the passage from Hong Kong to Simoda—which would place her there on the 1st March. It is not likely that she would remain there until the middle of April—the presumed period when the *Germantown* would have reached Simoda; unless, indeed, the *Mississippi* should require an additional supply of coal for that expended upon her voyage of two weeks from Hong-Kong to Simoda. It is thought that, having made all the necessary preparations for the reception of the distinguished Japanese Commissioners, the Captain of the *Mississippi* would hardly wait an *indefinite* period for the arrival of the *Powhatan*, and that coal might be obtained at Simoda. Should the *Germantown* overtake the *Mississippi* at Japan, and any disappointment take place to the Commissioners, after they had completed their arrangements to come to the United States, it would, indeed, be a most unfortunate occurrence for all the parties concerned, but most particularly so for our countrymen. It would be a most bungling business, and the Japanese Commissioners might well refuse to come at any other appointed time. Consul-General HARRIS, if in Japan, would, I am sure, interfere and take the responsibility; but, should you not receive any intelligence by the present nor succeeding mail from California of the coming of the Japanese Commissioners, you may rely upon it that there is considerable doubt of their coming at all.

THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Federalism in New-Granada—The Cass-Herran Treaty—Its Probable Loss—The Revolution in Santander—An American Citizen Assaulted—Politics at Panama—Naval Intelligence—Defective Arrangements of the Vanderbilt Line.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Friday, June 3, 1859.

With the exception of the defeat of the Revolutionists in Chili, and the temporary pacification of that State, I have nothing very important to send you by this mail. Our dates from Bogota are to the 12th May. Congress had adjourned on the 9th, after doing everything it dared to do towards subverting the new federal constitution and centralizing the Government in the hands of the President. In fact the eight "sovereign and independent States" of less than a year's growth, have now not a single attribute of sovereignty left. The people have been virtually disfranchised by the new electoral law, and even their Governors have had everything taken from them except their titles, the new National Intendentes, who are the ductile tools of the Executive, supplanting them in all matters of political importance. Congress has voted new and unwarranted interpretations of the Constitution, by which the State Courts become nullities, both in civil and criminal cases; and invested the General Government with a *surveillance* over the organization and inspection of the public forces of the State.

I see that a Washington letter-writer of the New-York *Herald* denies my statement that the Cass-Herran Convention was lost by the upsetting of a canoe on the Magdalena River, and asserts that the document lost was "an informal communication from our Government to the New-Granadian Government—but the treaty did not leave till next mail, and consequently did not suffer from the alleged disaster. It has probably been ratified ere this by that Government." This statement of the *Herald* correspondent may or may not be true—but the evidence is the other way. An official document from the State Department at Washington came out to Aspinwall on the *Northern Light*, which left New-York on March 11, and this package was said to contain the Convention. It left Aspinwall for Carthagena on the 24th March, and was immediately started up the Magdalena in a canoe. But if the treaty left New-York by the regular mail of March 21, it ought to have been in Bogota about the 12th April. If it was kept in Washington from the time of its ratification by the Senate, (say March 7) till April 5, it should have arrived in Bogota on the 11th of May, which it did not do. But why it should have been kept a month in Washington after its ratification is not easily explained, and probably it was not. One of my Bogota letters, of May 12, thus speaks of the matter:

"About the Cass-Herran Treaty, somehow the official dispatch, containing the news of its ratification, was delayed in Carthagena, and has probably arrived with this mail. The extra sessions of Congress have already terminated, and as the Executive is not authorized to approve of the instrument, it will have to be again discussed by the Congressmen. In other words, the Government is not in a hurry to do anything about the treaty, as there is a debt to be paid in the question, and the opportunity to delay the solution of this affair until next year is too tempting to let slip."

A report is current here that Congress, just before its adjournment, gave President OSPINA power to ratify the treaty. But this I know to be an error. A letter I have received from a Member of the Chamber of Representatives says: "Congress took no resolution about the Cass-Herran Treaty. The treaty was not in Bogota when I left."

I am still of opinion that the document lost in the *Magdalena* was the Cass-Herran Convention—for why it should be left at least a month in Carthagena, while the balance of the mails on two occasions went forward, seems inexplicable, unless from design, as my fair correspondent more than half intimates.

My correspondent adds: "I hope the United States will send a nice Minister here, or, at least, one that has a nice family, as it will be a pleasant acquaintance for us. Patriotic, isn't it?"

Further on: "I don't know where you got your account of the destruction of Quito and the loss of 5,000 lives from. At any rate it is awfully exaggerated. Only about 100 lives were lost, and some buildings destroyed. A certain village near Quito, they say, has become a pond."

I believe our Minister, the Hon. GEORGE W. JONES, intends to have his family join him in Bogota in the month of October, and no doubt it is a "nice family."

The revolution in the State of Santander has not yet been entirely quelled, but the State party claim to have beaten its enemies, the Conservadores, in two or three skirmishes. In the last, in Socorro, on the 30th April, the Revolutionists, to the number of 900, attacked the State party of 600, but the former were beaten and mainly dispersed, their leader retreating at the head of only 200 men. In the State of Boyaca, which adjoins Santander, fears are entertained of a revolution. In the State of Cauca, adjoining Panama, of which General Mosquera, late of New York, has just been made Governor, much agitation prevails, the General having declared that his State will not submit to the new electoral law. In fact, the public mind, in all parts of the confederation, is much disquieted, a general apprehension prevailing that the people will not submit to the encroachments of President Ospina and his Congress upon the rights of the people, as guaranteed in the new federal Constitution, which is yet only a year old. Many persons are looking to General Mosquera to head a general revolution, but I apprehend that they will be disappointed in this expectation, for the General's tongue is a good deal sharper than his sword.

On the 12th of April, at midnight, the house of Joseph M. Phillips, a very respectable American resident of Santander, was attacked by a band of revolutionists, or robbers, under the lead of a famous character, Juan Franco. While they were attempting to batter down the doors, Mrs. Phillips escaped to the hills. Not succeeding in forcing the doors Franco undertook to set fire to the house, when Mr. Phillips seized a six-shooter, which had only one charge in it, and shot Franco dead. His servants then captured four of the villains, who were delivered over to the authorities. Franco had been the terror of all peaceable people in the neighborhood for eight or ten years.

In Panama, the new electoral Council has organized, and appointed its subordinates, all of them from the Conservative Party, and generally the most obnoxious of that party. Some anticipate trouble in another month, when the Congressional elections come off.

The British corvette *Alert* arrived at Panama on the 23d ult., with over two millions of dollars in silver on board, collected from the ports on the west coast of Mexico. The British Government keeps the *Alert* and the *Alarm* constantly engaged in this smuggling business on the Mexican coast, the export duties on silver being six and a half per cent. It is not a very dignified business for a great government. I believe some three per cent. of these profits are allowed as admiral's and captain's per centage. The specie went to England across the Isthmus by the Aspinwall steamer.

The *Alert* fired a national salute of twenty-one guns on the 24th, in honor of the Queen of Great Britain, it being her birthday, and was followed by the United States sloops-of-war *Vandalia* and *St. Mary's*.

The *Merrimac*, United States flag-ship of the Pacific squadron, was at Paita on the 14th May, bound to Callao and around the Horn home. A letter from an officer says: "We could only get about four knots an hour out of the ship under steam. There can be no doubt that her engines are a complete failure." At last dates the *Cyane* was at Realejo.

I hear that the *Levant*, 18 guns, has been ordered to relieve the *Vandalia* at Panama, and the latter is to take her crew around the Horn home. The *Vandalia's* two years' cruise will be up in October. If she must wait till the *Levant* gets out, and then makes the voyage around the Cape, her officers and crew will have to serve three years instead of two, contrary to the rule laid down by the present Secretary of the Navy. Why the *Vandalia* should be recalled and replaced by a ship of the same class, does not appear. The *Vandalia* was rebuilt at the Kittery or Portsmouth yard only two years ago, at an expense of $106,000. She is in the most complete order—has had new rigging, has two suits of new spare sails, and will not need the stroke of a hammer on her for the next ten years. To relieve her crew across the Isthmus Railroad, sending out the new one in a vessel of the Home Squadron, and taking home the old one in the same vessel, would cost the Department only about $6,000; while the pay alone of both crews around the Horn would cost several times that sum, to say nothing about other expenses. Another evil in sending the *Vandalia* home will be, that somebody must have a political job on her when she gets into the Brooklyn or Norfolk Yard. A hole will have to be bored into her here—a plank taken out there—a few sound beams taken out and be replaced by rotten ones—(with a view to another speedy job)—which *repairs* will foot up in a bill of $50,000 to $70,000, and perhaps turn the scale in some District for a Member of Congress! Thus an injustice is done to the crew and officers, the Government loses a round sum of money, and a good ship is spoiled to make a poor Congressman.

The *Roanoke* flag-ship is at Aspinwall. The *Jamestown* goes to San Juan del Norte to-day to relieve the *St. Louis*, which will come here.

The American ship *Vulture*, with coals to the steamers of Messrs. Garrison & Co., is still here, and is advertised for charter. Last week she lost twenty to thirty tons of her coals, a barge having sunk alongside from being overloaded.

It is to be hoped the Vanderbilt Steamship Company will make such arrangements as will prevent any detention of their passengers at Aspinwall and Panama in future. The last time the *Northern Light* came out, her passengers were kept over one night at Aspinwall and a day and night at Panama. More than one half of them had no means to pay hotel expenses, and so they camped down on the uncovered wharf, and slept as best they could in the damp atmosphere, and exposed to the danger of drenching rains. At Panama, the old Church of San Juan de Dios was thrown open to them, and three or four hundred men, women and children slept in it. It was funny to see how suspicious they were of Panama hospitality. It was not until they had sent a Committee to get a pledge that no charge was to be made, that they would enter the Church; and when it was proposed that the doors should be locked to keep out thieves during the night they feared that a dollar apiece would be charged to let them out in the morning—and so compromised by barring the doors inside.

F. W. R.

The United States Consular System.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

Panama, Tuesday, May 2, 1859.

M. McConnel, Esq., Fifth Auditor of the United States Treasury, in a report made to the Treasurer, dated Nov. 12, 1858, uses the following language in regard to the United States Consular system:

"By this statement the Department will perceive that under the present Consular system one hundred and thirty-three principal consular officers are maintained in all parts of the world for the protection of commerce and trade, by the inconsiderable expenditure for salaries of only $140,702 05."

The whole number of Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls and Commercial Agents employed by the United States Government is four hundred and thirty-three. So it appears that three hundred of these public servants costs the United States nothing. And it naturally results that a good portion of them are men who make use of the office only to further their own trade, speculations and rascalities. When their own private interests come in conflict with their duty to their countrymen, it is quite certain that many of these dependent, unsalaried men will prefer the first to the last. Mr. McConnel's boast that we employ a corps of nearly 500 agents abroad, at an expense of only $140,000, will not be duly appreciated by an American in a foreign port, when he is told that the American eagle flaps his wings over a row of whisky and rum bottles in one end of his Consul's office, and that the stars and stripes curtain off a *monté* bank in the other. [Mr. Pilkington to Mr. Marcy, dated Tehuantepec, June 8, 1854, says: "One of this class (Mr. Mc) has been tried and succeeded remarkably well in Acapulco, a few years since: I mean a retail liquor seller, who in one room sells liquor, has another for gambling, and in a third keeps a restaurant, who, in the meantime, displays himself in his uniform, has the arms of the United States before his door, and the flag with the stars and stripes flying as a hotel sign."] And his love of economy will experience a shock when he finds the American shield surmounting the door of a London cockney in Ecuador, and used as a pedler's sign by a British Jew in Cobija.

From this introduction you will naturally suppose I have an illustrative story to tell; and I have.

A couple of months since there came to Panama a man with a big watch-cable dangling about his legs, a diamond pin about the size of a common gridiron in his shirt bosom, "rings on his fingers and bells on his toes;" in short, all the usual trade marks of an Israelitish jewelry fiddler. He called himself United States Consul-General at ——. His salary, he said, was only $3,500—it is really only $500—"but the President, knowing he could not live on that, had promised to make it all right in some other way." He said he had served two years in the United States Congress,—which many of his fellow-travelers thought more than doubtful, from the mutton-chop style of his whiskers, the central rotundity of the nose, and the unmistakably English tongue he was so fond of airing. He had come to Panama, he said, to meet his wife who was expected out that trip from England. On his way here he had stopped at Lima, and as he was an American Consul, Mr. Clay, our Minister there, felt bound, of course, to consider him as a gentleman, invited him to his house, treated him in Mr. Clay's usual polite manner, and gave him a letter to the United States Consul here, on his departure. The usual courtesy afforded to United States Consuls of a free ticket across the Isthmus was extended to him by the agent of the Panama Railroad; and when the Southampton steamer reached Aspinwall free tickets to our Consul, his wife and baggage, were furnished to take him back to Panama. The agent was struck a little aback when he found that the "Consul-General's" personal traps occupied one-half of a freight-car—but not conceiving it possible that a United States officer could abuse his generosity by trafficking in it, he was forced to accept his aphorism that "ladies always travel with such a cloud of baggage!"

Well, when the "Consul-General" reached Calla on his way down the coast, he pulled out his official card, and a note of introduction which he had kept from Mr. Clay, to show who he was, and of course his "cloud of baggage" was passed as such without examination at the Callao Custom-house. The next day our "Consul-General" sold to a firm in Lima $12,000 worth of jewelry, which he had brought out all the way from England free of freight, and on which he had saved thirty or forty per cent. duties in Peru! The French velvets, the Brussels laces, and the other portions of his wife's baggage, I hear from a passenger lately arrived, he smuggled into the port to which he is accredited; and this will form his peddler's stock until his wife again goes to Europe and returns with another "cloud of baggage."

But this was not the only exploit of our "Consul-General." On his way down he tried the market of Guayaquil with some of his jewelry. At Guayaquil the United States has an acting Consul (Mr. Game, the former Consul, a very gentlemanly man, having resigned) in the person of an *Englishman, who is also British Vice-Consul there*. This gentleman—Mr. Clark—furthermore, carries on the ice business of the city. When our "Consul-General" "happened along," Mr. Clark had a cargo of ice blockaded in the river by the Peruvian fleet, which fact he communicated to our Israelite. The latter immediately began to boast of his influence in Lima with Mr. Clay, and concluded by offering to get Mr. Clark's ice out of the scrape for the sum of $1,200. Five days afterwards, presenting himself to Mr. Clay, he represented to him that there was an *American* cargo of ice before Guayaquil, belonging to the U. S. Consul there, and asked as a kindness his interference with the Peruvian Minister of Foreign Relations to get an order for the blockading squadron to let it in. The Peruvian Government does not like to deny Mr. Clay any reasonable favor, and so it consented. The order was sent to Guayaquil, in exchange for which a draft for $1,200 was forwarded to our Hebrew friend. Mr. Clay was, of course, very indignant when he found he had been led to make false representations to the Peruvian Minister; and, possibly, American Consuls may experience the consequences of his chagrin somewhat in future, when they have nothing but their title and their own word as evidences of their respectability.

The honorable Secretary of State of the United States must not cry "Pooh-pooh!" when he reads this, and add, "that is only one case out of 433"—resulting from the appointment of foreigners to United States Consulates, because the Government cannot afford to pay decent Americans for doing the duty. But let him frame a bill, to be presented to the next Congress, abolishing such Consulates as are not needed, and establishing such salaries for others as will enable respectable Americans to accept all the positions. Then, if the Government will decline to nominate any man for these posts whose only recommendation is that he helped the member from his district into Congress, or followed up the army in Mexico with a deck of *monté*-cards, our representation abroad may be measurably improved.

F. W. R.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

A Pretty Quarrel at San Juan del Norte—Enlargement of the Greytown Harbor—The Belly Party—Probable War between Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Aspinwall, Friday, June 3, 1859.

At San Juan del Norte the United States Commercial Agent is having a pleasant time with the Common Council. This body, assisted by the English Consul, are endeavoring to dispossess the late Benjamin Mooney of his property, representing it as a part of the estate of Her Britannic Majesty. Of course, Young America puts his veto upon this appropriation, Mooney having been an American; and the property, rightfully his own when living, is now, he being dead, the property of his heirs.

The harbor of San Juan del Norte has much increased, and will once more admit steamers as usual. The route *via* Nicaragua can, therefore, be reopened at once, if necessary.

The Belly corps is much changed of late. The rainy season having set in, the horrors of the climate have induced them suddenly to sigh for the land they left behind, "La belle France." Since the death of Mr. Milot, the Chief Engineer, the whole party appears staggered, and it would not be surprising if, in a month or two, they all ran away.

There seems to be an increasing desire on the part of the Republic of Costa Rica to commence a war with Nicaragua, for what cause it is impossible as yet to gather. It is connected in some way, I presume, with the transit.

The *St. Louis* is at Greytown.

The passengers by the *Star of the West* arrived on the 31st ult. By a telegram we learn the steamer from California has arrived at Panama, and will be over the road, and leave this afternoon by the *Star of the West*, for New-Orleans and New-York; 470 passengers.

The Greytown news I receive from the English steamer just arrived.

The Nicaragua Canal.

From the Panama Star.

The reports recently received respecting the progress of the Nicaragua Canal are not of a promising character. The form of laying the foundation stone had been gone through, but, notwithstanding the preparations which were previously made for celebrating the occasion in a magnificent style, it turned out to be a most insignificant affair. Neither the President of Costa Rica nor Nicaragua were present, although Commissioners were sent expressly from England to invite them; indeed, no one was there except a few employes of M. Belly, so far as we can ascertain; certainly no one of any distinction.

Considerable sickness has broken out among the engineer corps, and one of the party had died of yellow fever.

The survey of the river and lake was being proceeded with, but in a very superficial and hasty manner, with the object, probably, of getting a report into the market as soon as possible. The general opinion appears to be, even of the most sanguine believers in the Canal, that the scheme is very likely to meet with a premature death; and, although we never had the slightest faith in the undertaking, our opinion of its being a humbug is daily strengthened by the reports which reach us.

NEW-GRANADA.

Arrival of Mr. Jones, the New American Minister—His Visit at Cartagena—Leaves for the Capital—The Frigate Roanoke.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Cartagena, Tuesday, May 24, 1859.

The usual quiet of this dull and stupid city was greatly disturbed on last Sabbath forenoon by the appearance off this port of a very large American steam-frigate. She anchored in the outer roadstead, about one mile and a half from the city, and shortly thereafter a boat left the ship and was pulled for the beach outside the castle walls. Upon landing, I learned that the boat contained a Lieutenant and Mr. Jones, the son of Ex-Senator Jones, our newly-appointed Minister to New-Granada, and who had been dispatched by his Government thus far on his way to Bogota in the United States steam-frigate *Roanoke*, Captain Gardner, the flag-ship of the Home Squadron, and bearing the flag of Admiral McCluney. The Lieutenant and young Mr. Jones proceeded to the United States Consulate, where they were warmly greeted by our recently appointed and gentlemanly Consul, Mr. Mathieu. Accompanied by the Consul, the party then went to visit the Governor; and upon being introduced by the Consul, the Lieutenant (Mr. Kennon, a son, I believe, of the late Commodore Kennon) stated to the Governor that he had been directed to call and present the compliments of Admiral McCluney, and to inform the Governor that the flag of New-Granada would be saluted by the Admiral with twenty-one guns, upon being assured by the Governor that *it should be returned, gun for gun*. The Governor, who is an exceedingly affable and polished gentleman, and highly esteemed by both natives and foreigners, replied that while he fully appreciated the kindness which prompted the offer of the Admiral to salute the flag of New-Granada, and the visit of the Lieutenant and young Mr. Jones to him, he very much regretted that, at the present time, there was no garrison stationed at Cartagena, and, consequently, it would be impossible to accede to the demands of the Admiral of the United States. I understand that the Governor was very profuse in his offers of services to Mr. Jones, and said he would give the necessary orders to extend to the Minister of the United States every facility on his journey to Bogota. After taking leave of the Governor, the Consul and young Mr. Sanchez (son of our previous Consul) then accompanied the Lieutenant and Mr. Jones (who, I hear, is the Secretary of Legation) on board the *Roanoke*, where they were handsomely received and hospitably entertained by the Admiral and Captain. Upon leaving the ship the Consul was saluted with seven guns. The Consul and Mr. Sanchez speak in the highest terms of the appearance and effectiveness of this splendid ship, and the politeness and attention of her officers. In the afternoon of the same day, and that subsequent, quite a large number of the officers of the *Roanoke* visited the city. They attracted much attention, and appeared to be pleased with what they saw. Their stay was too brief for our citizens to have extended to them their hospitalities, which, I happen to know, was in contemplation.

On the morning of the 23d inst., General Jones, the Minister, Mr. Jones, Secretary of Legation, accompanied by Lieut. Kennon, and Mr. Zantzinger, Secretary of the Admiral, disembarked from the *Roanoke* in the Admiral's barge; and upon leaving the ship, the Minister was saluted by the Admiral with seventeen guns. Landing upon the beach, the Minister was received by the Consul of the United States, the Secretary of the Governor; and a carriage was in waiting, politely sent down by the Governor, for the Minister and his suite. The party proceeded to the Governor's mansion to pay their respects to the Governor, and were severally introduced to him by the Consul; the Governor received them in his usually courteous manner. The interview lasted about half an hour, and the Governor assured the Minister that orders had already been sent forward by him, so that every facility should be afforded to the Minister on his route to Bogota. The Minister and suite then took leave of the Governor, visited the Cathedral and adjourned to the hospitable mansion of the American Consul, where they were handsomely received by his lady.

Gen. Jones and his son left at an early hour this morning, on horseback, under the escort of the Consul, as far as Calamar—90 miles—where they take the steamer upon the Magdalena River, which will convey them well onward to Bogota.

The Minister and his son speak in the highest terms of all the officers of the *Roanoke*, and express themselves under many obligations for the politeness, attentions and many kindnesses which they received at their hands during their sojourn of four days on board.

The *Roanoke* leaves here for Aspinwall at 4 o'clock this afternoon. It is very much regretted by the Governor, and the ladies and gentlemen of Cartagena, that her brief stay in our waters did not allow of her coming into the harbor, so that all could have availed themselves of the opportunity, so seldom presented, of examining—as I hear the *Roanoke* is—perhaps, the most magnificent and efficient war-vessel afloat in the world. The regret is universal.

I must now close, as the hour has arrived for the departure of the mail by the *Roanoke*.

Sincerely, your friend, COSMOPOLITE.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Rumors of Revolution in Ecuador—The Blockade—Peru—Congress succumbs to the President—Bolivia Quiet—Chile—Great Battle at Coquimbo—2,000 Men Killed—The Government Victorious—The Revolution Ended—Seizure of an American Ship.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Panama, Thursday, June 2, 1859.

The British mail steamship *Bolivia*, Capt. Strachan, arrived at Panama on the 21st. She brought $265,200 in silver for England. The dates from Valparaiso are to the 1st May, and from Callao and Lima to the 13th.

ECUADOR.

The *Bolivia* did not touch at Guayaquil, but brings some rumors from Ecuador which had reached Paita. One is, that a second and successful attempt had been made at Guayaquil to overturn the Government of President Robles. Another is, that the interior towns had pronounced against Robles, and had proclaimed Señores Gabriel Garcia Moreno and Pacifico Chiriboga as the two candidates for President, and Jeronimo Carrion for Vice-President.

The blockade of Guayaquil is still continued by the Peruvian steamships *Amazonas* and two smaller steamers—but it is thought matters will soon be settled; in anticipation of which, large stocks of flour and other articles are waiting in the neighboring port of Paita and at the mouth of the river, for the Guayaquil market.

PERU.

It appears that the Congress at Lima did not insist further on the destitution of President Castilla and his Ministers, for their refusal to execute the laws of that body, in view of the bayonets the President flashed in their faces. But, in deference to public opinion, Castilla ordered a Council of War, which condemned Lieut. Col. Arguedas, from whom Congress had taken the rights of citizenship and exiled for an indefinite period, for forcibly breaking up the Constituent Assembly in November last, to be deprived of his military command and to be exiled for one year.

Another attempt at revolution had been made at Arequipa, but the leaders were arrested or fled.

It is reported that Ex-President Echenique has invaded the Peruvian Territory with a Bolivian force; and it is charged that Castilla furthers these puerile movements for the purpose of wringing from Congress its consent to a loan of five millions of dollars which he has asked, and the increase of the army to 20,000 men. It is now 15,000 strong. Congress, so far, refuses to comply.

BOLIVIA.

Colonel Agreda, who attempted the revolution at La Paz, and Ex-President Cordova, as I wrote you in my last, having taken refuge in Peru, the country is quiet. President Linares continues to propose and further progressive laws and measures. He has sent an agent to the United States or to Europe, to endeavor to make a loan, offering the customs of the port of Cobija as security for its payment.

CHILI.

On the 29th April, a sanguinary battle was fought at or near Coquimbo, between the revolutionary forces numbering 3,000, under Gallo, and a Government force of 4,000, under General Vidaurri. The former were completely defeated and scattered, Gallo himself escaping at the head of only 100 horsemen. The details of the battle have not yet reached us, but it is said the loss on both sides amounted to 2,000 men. General Vidaurri claims to have taken 600 prisoners. The fighting commenced at 7 o'clock in the morning and lasted till 12 at noon. This, it is considered, ends the revolution. General Vidaurri immediately dispatched 600 men to take the port of Caldera.

In the South, the revolutionary army, numbering 2,000, under Jerapequi, has been defeated by Colonel Pinto, near Los Angeles, with many killed on both sides, and 300 taken prisoners of the revolutionists. Guerilla bands still hang around Talca, but, for the present, the disaffected are everywhere defeated. But, with the great opposition that exists all over the country to the Administration of President Montt, a peace of long duration cannot be calculated. So long as he remains in power, the country will continue in a disturbed state.

Another difficulty has taken place between the master of an American vessel and the Government. The brig *Townsend Jones* arrived at Valparaiso eight or ten months since with a cargo of muskets, sabres and other war *matériel*. The master being unable to dispose of his cargo, under instructions from his owners prepared to sail for California, but the authorities refused to grant him a clearance—(perhaps expecting, and it may be rightly, that he intended to dispose of his cargo to the revolutionists at Caldera or Coquimbo.) They brought the brig close into the Mole, opened the hatches, took out the powder and sent it to the public magazine, and then took out all the balance of the cargo. The master entered protests before the United States Consul against these illegal acts, but the authorities took no notice of his complaints. Finding that the cargo agreed in every particular with the manifest, the Government offered to return it to the Captain, but, by the advice of Consul Ryckmann, he refused to receive it, and upon force being used against him, he hauled down his flag and abandoned the vessel to the authorities.

The Austrian frigate *Novara*, on a scientific expedition, with about twenty *savans* on board, is still at Valparaiso. It is probable, on account of her peaceful mission, she will be excepted by France from the rules of war.

Business remains inactive in Chile. Flour is held at from $4 to $4 50 per quintal, 6 mos. Carolina Rice, $6, in bond. Barley is held at $2 68@$2 75. Nitrate of Soda, $2 25. Copper, $20 cash. Copper Regulus, $8 50 cash. Freights to England, £2. American bark *Lexington*, ores, to Baltimore from Cobre, (Chile,) $10; American bark *Scotland*, ores, from Paposo to Baltimore, $10.

ARGENTINE PROVINCES.

Everything is quiet in these Provinces. No immediate probability of war with Buenos Ayres.

F. W. R.

BOLIVIA.

Historical Retrospect of the Republic—Its Elements of Wealth—Present Condition of its Industry and Resources—The Government of Dr. Linares—Commercial, Financial and Political Prospects.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

La Paz, Sunday, May 1, 1859.

Of all the South American Republics, the one least known abroad is Bolivia. This is to be accounted for by the geographical position of the country, which completely isolates it from the rest of the world, and prevents those collisions, friendly or unfriendly, by which States become mutually acquainted with each others' relative strength and tendencies. The only neighbor of Bolivia with whom such collisions are possible is Peru. Chili is separated from it by impassable deserts, and Brazil by an immense territory only nominally attached to its sway, and peopled by aboriginal tribes, occupying large tracts of the finest lands in the world—the limits of whose possession are so vaguely laid down, that neither State can tell within a few hundred miles, what or how much belongs to either. With Peru, however, and with the Argentine Republic, Bolivia has had to contend for its existence. Originally, during the time when Spain ruled over South America, it formed part of the Viceroyalty of Peru, under the name of High, or Upper Peru, a name which was appropriate enough, as it forms one of the highest table lands of the globe. That Viceroyalty being too extended, and its population too heterogeneous to form a single State, Bolivar, after the independence, founded a new Republic, to which he gave his name.

Although descended from the Spanish conquerors, as well as the Peruvians, the inhabitants of this region have preserved some peculiarities, which distinguish them from their neighbors. As everywhere, climate and geographical position assert their rights, and the race which has resulted from the crossing between the Spaniards and the aboriginal Indian mountaineer, is much hardier, and manlier than the Creole of the coast regions, where, furthermore, there exists a considerable mixture of African blood, which certainly, in this case, has not contributed to improve the race. As the mines of Potosi, in former years the richest of the known world, were situated in this country, the Spanish aristocracy were anxious to secure Government appointments in connection with them; hence a comparatively larger number of the best families established themselves there, and as a natural consequence of this, education and refinement of manners were carried to greater perfection in this than in any other part of Spanish America, with the exception only of Lima itself. On this ground was decided the overthrow of the Spanish power, and after the battle of Ayacucho in 1824, Bolivia, under her new name, commenced her existence as an independent State. Although, however, the *last* to get rid of her masters, from their unwillingness to part with their richest prize, she had been the *first* to proclaim the principle of independent self-government, which the inhabitants of Chuquisaca did in 1810, even previous to the movement having taken place in Buenos Ayres. Hence Bolivar gave that city the name of the General who had gained the decisive victory over the Spaniards—Sucré—and added the title of "Illustrious and Heroical" to the now declared capital of the infant State. That many struggles between the citizens of such a new country must have taken place for a number of years, is to be supposed the more readily, when we remember that the inhabitants had been born and bred under the iron rule of one of the most absolute and intolerant Governments that ever existed, and that no foreigner of any other nation had been allowed to settle in the country, for fear of instilling ideas into their minds which might lead to the development of native enterprise, or industry, or might induce them to think of the possibility of existing, separated from their loving mother country. It is rather to be wondered at, that under such disadvantages, so many men could be found capable of comprehending the circumstances of their position, and willing to risk their fortunes and their lives for the acquirement of a good, which, at that time, must have appeared problematical, and which even after so many years of struggle, intestine strife and opposition is not grasped by the mass of the population, as liberty and independence are prized in more advanced countries.

The first years of existence of the young Republic were marked, as might have been expected, by a succession of changes, the public mind not being clearly defined with regard to the form of the Constitution—the privileged class being still imbued with the old leaven of Spanish prerogative, and ecclesiastical superiority. But the great curse of Bolivia was the standing army. As here the Spaniards had made the most determined stand, the largest and most formidable of the patriot armies had been formed on the same ground, and after the battle of Auyaccho the liberator found himself embarrassed with an army of something above 20,000 men, whose occupation was gone, and who never having acquired the habits of business or industry, could not make up their minds to turn the sword into the plowshare, particularly as having then no enemy to contend with, ruling over their fellow-citizens appeared a much more agreeable task. Various proposals to get rid of them by making war on the surrounding Indian tribes, and even on Brazil were suggested, but all miscarried, as the parties concerned were too well informed, and too watchful to allow themselves to be thus surprised. The different leaders at different times aspired to the Presidency, and led to innumerable conflicts. At last, however, Gen. Santa Cruz, a man of superior mind, seized the reins of Government. Gen. Santa Cruz maintained his position for two electoral periods, that is to say for ten years. During this time the progress of the country was marked, and it seemed as if Bolivia was going to take the lead in South American politics.

Santa Cruz felt, with every other enlightened Bolivian, that the country labored under an immense disadvantage on the Pacific coast—its communication with the world being reduced to the single port of Cobija, which is separated from the inhabited part of the country by a desert of about 200 leagues, equal to 600 miles in extent—whereas by a more equal division of territory, Iquique, and above all Arica with Taena, ought to have been added politically, as they belong commercially to Bolivia. Here, therefore, was one source of quarrel with Peru. Another, and a more serious one still, was the claim advanced by the latter on Bolivia for public debt, contracted during their war with Spain. Bolivia protested against, or repudiated the claim, alleging that they had incurred no debt, that they had fought their own battles, had aided and assisted Peru, for which they claimed no remuneration, and that they would not and could not in justice acknowledge a debt which had been incurred by others, without their consent, and which had been employed in the service of others. The consequence of this feeling was a repetition of aggressions on the part of Peru, which, trusting to its greater external resources, thought it could compel its refractory neighbor to come to terms. After several failures, a coalition was at last formed between Peru and the Argentine Republic, or rather its dictator, Rosas, and the armies of both States invaded Bolivia, apparently in overwhelming numbers, at the same time in the north and the south. The Bolivians, however, nothing dismayed, proved their superiority once more by most signally defeating both their antagonists—indeed by annihilating the Peruvian army, although three times more numerous than their own.

Since that time (1838) no one has troubled the country from without, but the troubles from within continued, with less violence it is true, but still they continued, as the old military element still remained, and had appreciated its services to the country in the recent wars.

The last military revolution took place in 1848, encouraged and promoted by Peru, from motives of personal revenge, the President at the time being General Ballivian, the man who had so signally defeated them ten years before. An obscure officer, of unscrupulous tendencies, was the instrument selected, and after about two years of trouble, General Belzie managed to make himself master of the situation. He was, of course, nominally elected, and finished his period, at the expiration of which he had the good sense to retire from public life, and to remove to Europe, where he still remains.

During his government, the men of liberal ideas, and pacific, industrious tendencies, made several attempts to redeem their country out of the military bondage in which it was kept by Belzie, but without success. On his retiring, one of his creatures, General Cordova, being nominated successor, the face of affairs suddenly changed, the latter being an imbecile, devoid alike of talent, as of energy, and every other quality necessary to a ruler, and above all to a military despot. In September, 1857, a general rising throughout the country proclaimed a new order of things, or more properly speaking, returned to the old order, which had been overthrown by the bayonets in 1848, the Congress of that year having been literally expelled from their chambers by the soldiery, just as the English Parliament had been by Cromwell.

The then Speaker of the Congress, Jose Linares, was in 1757 proclaimed President, *ad interim*, by universal acclamation, and is the first civilian who has occupied the Presidential chair, and who has shown himself worthy of the confidence of the nation. During the Administration of Santa Cruz and following Presidents, he had been employed as the diplomatic agent of Bolivia at different courts of Europe, for the purpose of arranging commercial treaties with them, which mission he discharged to general satisfaction. He imbibed, however, at the same time, principles much in advance of his countrymen, and ceased to take an active part in politics until having been elected as member of Congress for the capital, Chuquisaca, in 1847, he thought the time had arrived when some progressive movements might be attempted. In Congress, as leader of the debates, he distinguished himself by the clearness of his views, and the energy he displayed when the Military Party attempted to upset the Constitution. Owing to the weakness of President Velasco, they succeeded in their attempt, but Linares, although persecuted and obliged to leave the country, solemnly vowed either to deliver Bolivia from the clutches of her aggressors or to perish in the attempt. For nine years he persevered, hovering around the frontiers and keeping up a constant correspondence with the better-thinking part of the population, sacrificing his private property in the service of the public, and dedicating his whole existence to this one end. At last his endeavors were crowned with success, and in September, 1857, he assumed the government of the country.

He immediately formed a Ministry, consisting of the ablest men, without regard to party, and commenced energetically a complete system of reforms in every department. The first, as the most vitiated and the most dangerous, was the *Army*. All the old officers and generals, whose unsatisfied claims gave them frequently pretexts for joining in revolution, were ordered to prove their services before a Commission, and according to the sentence of the Commission, were placed on allowance, which was officially recognized by the State, and reduced to 75, 50 or 30 per cent. of their full pay, according to their length of service. All junior officers, who had not reached a certain service, were discharged, and several battalions disbanded. In order to meet this expenditure without drawing upon the normal resources of the State, he introduced a system of retrenchment, which affected alike all the higher offices, commencing with the President's. The allowance of that officer (which formerly had been $36,000 a year) was reduced to $18,000—and so in proportion the Ministers and heads of Departments down to the subalterns, who have been left in their original position. A decree was passed at the same time, by which every public officer proved guilty of dereliction of duty, (applied particularly to the Custom-house officers,) and every military man guilty of ungentlemanly conduct and drunkenness, were to be instantly cashiered. By vigorously enforcing this law, and by carefully selecting the candidates, he has succeeded in this short time in completely changing the face of affairs. The army has been reduced to a very small but efficient number of men. The infantry armed with Minié rifles, the cavalry with Sharpe's rifles, the officers all selected from the best families of the country and subjected to rigorous moral discipline.

The further development of the resources of the country, so as to open it to foreign enterprise and bring it into contact with the world outside, is the object of the present Administration. Hitherto the exportation consisted principally of Peruvian bark, copper ores and bar silver, but the rivers to the southward, connecting with the Plata and the Paraná, having recently been explored and found available for commerce, Bolivia is anxious to avail itself of that circumstance and to open new channels of exportation for its abundant natural productions, sugar, tobacco, mahogany, rosewood and wools, (principally alpaca,) hides, and medicinal plants. The climate, soil and productions of the territory on the borders of the great river basin is not surpassed for fertility and salubrity by any part of the globe; the aborigines are a harmless, plodding, exceedingly managable set of beings, and not overnumerous; so that a splendid field for commercial and industrial enterprise will be opened to the world as soon as the Bolivian Government can carry out its enlightened views. The population of the Republic amounts to two and a half millions. One third of these are lineal descendants of the old Spaniards, of the higher classes in a great measure, the second third are the working classes, tradesmen, &c., descendants of the Spaniards and aboriginal Indians, with a predominance, however, of the white race; the remainder are Indians. The natives are exceedingly industrious, good miners, and handy at the common occupations of life, and, above all, steady and humble in their habits. The total revenues of the State, derived from direct property taxes, custom-house and other dues, amount to close upon three millions of dollars per annum. *There exists no national debt*, a circumstance peculiarly favorable to the future development of the resources of the country under a progressive administration.

FROM CHILI.

Progress of the Insurrection—Success of the Government—Life at Valparaiso—Maritime Intelligence—Defeat of the Patriots in the North.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Valparaiso, Friday, April 28, 1859.

Our civil war is still on foot. All await the result of the battle to come off at or near Coquimbo. The insurgents have waited in that same position, and the Government forces have advanced to meet them. On the 24th inst., four days ago, Gallo, their energetic leader, marched out from Serena, a couple of leagues, and the Government troops began to move from Songoy to the encounter. The Government army is upwards of 3,000 strong,—some accounts say 4,000. The insurgents' number is variously stated—ranging from 1,500 to 4,000; probably there are about 2,500 under arms.

The *Mercurio*, being allowed to appear again, is pleading for conciliatory measures; but the impression on many is that this is only a masked opposition. It is questionable if bloodshed can now in any way be averted. However, even on that subject, prediction is quite unsafe, since money may be applied on one side as well as another.

At the South, the Government has been successful. A body of men gathered on the Indian frontier, variously reckoned between one and two thousand, under lead of a shopkeeper, Tirapegui. They threatened Concepcion, but finding it garrisoned and entrenched, moved north on Chillian. There they were beaten to pieces; lost nine pieces of artillery, sixty men killed, aad three hundred prisoners. Since that affair, troops have come north, by sea, to join the army at Coquimbo.

Lent has just passed. There was no event connected with it deserving of special notice; the usual amount of abstinence in Holy Week, and the amusements of its welcome termination. Among these last may be mentioned an exhibition of bears, made by some backwoods chap from California. He has brought seven specimens. He treats them with all imaginable familiarity to show their tameness. On Sunday next he is to give a "spectacle" of a fight between a bear and a bull. The papers do not look on this battle with any special favor. In all probability the showman will not find the speculation lucrative.

The Captain of the lost steamer *Prince of Wales* Johnson, is here. After careful examination, no trace, of wreck or rock could be found; but evidence is strong to show that there is a rock, not laid down in the charts, known of in the locality. That the boat did not strike on the Peguerian rocks is proved by the shore people, who saw her go down two or three miles to the eastward. The Captain goes forward by this mail to Callao, to confer with the manager. He is generally esteemed on the coast.

We have, for the first time, an Austrian man-of-war in the bay—the frigate *Novara*. All the Germans have been in ecstacies. Her purpose, at present, is scientific.

The *Ganges*, British, is here, flag-ship of Admiral Baynes, ere long to sail for Vancouver's. The *Alarm* will probably leave the coast shortly for England.

The Gas Company of this city is engaged in a lawsuit with their former engineer, Wallace, on a question of failure to fulfill contract. The prospect of the suit is adverse to the Company.

A question has arisen with an American brigantine laden with munitions of war. She has been here a year. Being an object of suspicion, the Government has kept her under surveillance during this war; a steamer was anchored near her for observation; then she was anchored close in shore; and finally the Government has ordered her cargo discharged for safe-keeping. At the same time the Captain presents letters from her owners, ordering him to go to Mexico, which some pronounce a ruse to get off and land his arms at the northern ports. It will not be without its intricacy.

Lord Cochrane's strictures on Chili have been published here: *i. e.*, extracts. Not very gratifying, we judge.

Sunday, May 1, 1859.

News is just received that the insurgents at the North have been defeated—losing 500 prisoners and all their field pieces.

They fell back on Serena, and were treating for terms.

This is the report. Though no dispatch has appeared, we believe it to be true.

SOUTH PACIFIC.

IMPORTANT FROM ARIZONA.

Call for a Territorial Convention—Mass Meeting at Arizona City—Important Movements.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Tubac, Arizona, Wednesday, May 9, 1859.

An important movement, preparatory to the calling of a Territorial Convention, took place at Arizona City on the 7th inst. The total absence of regulated authority in this Territory has thrown upon the citizens the responsibility of inaugurating measures for self protection. The accumulated outrages committed upon defenceless persons, and the difficulty of bringing offenders to justice, have produced the natural effect of arousing public sentiment to the necessity of active measures. In pursuance of a notice publicly given, a mass meeting was held at Arizona City, May 7, at which Mr. C. W. Pease presided, for the purpose of giving expression to the views of the community.

On motion of S. W. Hastings, a committee of three was appointed to draft a preamble and resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, whereupon Messrs. Hastings, Irving and Steinthall were appointed as said committee, and reported the following:

Whereas, For a series of years, have we, in vain, humbly knocked at the portals of our National Government; in vain, have we, annually, sent our duly constituted delegate to Washington; in vain have we petitioned, supplicated and implored Congress for relief; and in vain have we invoked protection of person, property and life, a guarantee of the ordinary rights and privileges of American citizens.

Facts have been heaped upon facts, instances have been added to instances, showing conclusively our utter destitution, and absolute incapacity to protect ourselves without the protective influence of Government. We have shown that we are wholly without Government; that in the entire country, from the Rio Grande to the Colorado, a distance of six hundred miles east and west, and a like distance, north and south, there are no courts, no civil officers, no laws, and that crime stalks abroad in our midst in open day.

We have shown that immigrant trains have been attacked by ruthless savages, and driven back, wit great loss of life and property, leaving destitute women and children to wend their way back, in doubt and dread, through an almost trackless waste; and that others, less fortunate, have all been slain, men and children brutally murdered when struggling in defence of wives and mother, while the wives and mothers were persecuted to death!

We have shown that armed Mexicans have invaded our Territory, and stained our soil with American blood; that Mexican cut-throats and outlaws, under cover of night, have barbarously murdered and mangled the bodies of our citizens in charge of our mail stations; and that marauding parties of ruthless savages and barbarous Mexicans infest our entire Territory, deluging the country in blood, driving off our herds, producing constant dread and alarm in our midst, preventing immigration, impoverishing our people, and depopulating our country.

Notwithstanding all this, the doors of Congress to us have been closed; the ears of those high in power have been deaf to our cries for relief; and to the scenes of blood and carnage here presented have they shut their eyes with seeming indifference and evident contempt; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Arizona City and vicinity, invoking the guidance and protection of Divine Providence, do hereby solemnly determine, with the consent and coöperation of our fellow-citizens throughout the Territory, to establish and maintain a Government for ourselves.

2. That we earnestly request our fellow-citizens in all parts of the Territory to unite with us in this effort to redeem our adopted country from the ravages of crime and supine negligence

3. That we hereby recommend to our fellow citizens that an election be held at suitable places throughout the Territory on Monday, the 30th inst., for the election of delegates to a Territorial Convention, to be held at Tucson, on Monday, the 27th of June proximo; and that Arizona City elect six, and Gila City four delegates to said Convention.

4. That we also recommend that said Territorial Convention, when convened and organized, shall have full power to adopt an organic law for the future government of the Territory, to apportion the representation, and, if deemed necessary, to elect, *temporarily*, the various officers of the Territory, and to do such other acts and things as said Convention shall deem meet and proper.

5 That this Territory now contains a larger population than did either Kansas, Nebraska or Washington at the time of their organization; and that the opposition to our Territorial organization, on the ground of a deficiency of population, must be regarded as the result of either ignorance or fanaticism.

6. That if our population is less than represented, we are the more entitled to Governmental protection; for the many can protect themselves—the few cannot.

7. That United States tax collectors are located almost everywhere in our midst, and that thus is the Government reasserting the odious repudiated English doctrine of "taxation without representation."

8. That our sincere thanks be hereby rendered to the Hon. Sylvester Mowry, our delegate to Congress, as a token of gratitude for his unremitting perseverance in our behalf.

On motion, the preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted. Messrs. Hastings and Catlett, being called upon, each addressed the meeting at some length, and with great effect, showing the absolute necessity and entire propriety of the proposed Territorial organization.

Mr. W. H. Jarvis, in company with several Americans, residents of Arizona Territory, arrived in Tubac from Sonora on the evening of the 30th of April. Their departure from Hermosillo was somewhat accelerated from the fact that a singular excitement existed in the city, and every American was notified to leave at once, under penalty of death for remaining. The population was greatly excited, thronging the streets, insulting and threatening Americans, evidently with full consent from the authorities, who seemed to share the prevailing sentiment. In one or two instances, houses, belonging to Americans, were forcibly entered by the mob, who threatened a general massacre of every American in the city; and, as the fifteen or twenty there were scattered about in various places, the opportunity for such a characteristic Mexican performance was excellent.

There was no particular reason assigned for this sudden and remarkable ebullition of hostility towards the Americans. No cause has been given that any American was aware of. The few Americans in Hermosillo were quietly attending to their own affairs, when they were beset, insulted, threatened and abused in an outrageous style, and, under the circumstances, resistance was useless.

PLANS AND PURPOSES OF THE GERMAN LIBERALS.

The Universal Popularity of the War-Policy of the German States—The Various Interests involved—Those of the Liberal Party—Democracy gradually giving way to Constitutional Monarchy—A new Prusso-Deutsch Bund proposed, not of the Princes, but of the Peoples, of Central Europe—A Constitution like the American, Free Ballot, Free Schools, &c.—These Plans, in the light of the Present War.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Heidelberg, Saturday, May 21, 1859.

The present position of the German States, with relation to the War, has been adopted, it is true, by the Princes and their Councils; but it meets with a remarkably unanimous approbation at the hands of the people. I may say, there are three great interests which seem equally to be served and satisfied by the political stand taken, within the last month, by the Bund. First, the selfish interest of the German Governments; second, the general interest of the people, as against a common foe; and third, the patriotic plans of liberal statesmen. And thus it is that, appealing to all classes alike, the military measures of Deutschland have met with most enthusiastic assent from all. In a former letter I showed on what ground the German Liberals withheld their aid from Italy. The mass of the people, it is true, do not reason upon the subject so far. It is enough for them that they hate the Emperor of the French; and the old spirit is again awakened, which years of suffering at the hands of Frenchmen planted in the heart of Baden and the Rhein Thal, and which years of peaceful trade could not totally extinguish. But many look further, and are brought, by calm reason, to the same position to which the people leap through passion. A general idea of the plans which are entertained by such, as members of the Liberal Party, and the road which that party would probably take, had it the opportunity, towards their great end, may be useful to those who would better understand the springs of opinion here.

In the first place, the *Democratic* Party has no existence in Germany. Those who advocate a democracy as the best form of government for this country, now, or even fifty or a hundred years from now, are few, isolated, and without influence. Most of them, indeed, are in voluntary or forced exile. The vast majority of that party now form the *Liberal* Party, which is devoted to reform, but not to immediate democracy. That a people sufficiently educated in politics should rule themselves, is an abstract statement, which even Princes will sometimes admit. But it was made evident, in 1849, that the German people, as a mass, are not so educated; and the obvious and practical way of accomplishing their elevation is, not to plunge them at once into unlimited liberty, but to emancipate them gradually, peacefully, and surely, under a constitutional monarchy. That this is the foundation idea of the Liberals, there can be no doubt. And in Prussia, Bavaria, and other States, they have already won an ascendancy, which they will not lose.

Their main object, to judge from their course, is the union of the German States under one Government. This they seem to consider essential to thorough reform. It will give the nation a strength and influence in Europe, which will secure her against assault from without, and release her from much of the expensive military establishment now sustained by the separate States. And the people, thus united, will exert a power which would irresistably carry out the necessary measure for general progress and reform.

To secure this end it is not necessary that the separate Governments should be annihilated. The States at present are united in the *Bund*, which is little more than a military alliance. They want a general Parliament or Congress, and a constitution resembling the American. Then the separate Governments, no longer obliged to keep up standing armies, (that being under the control of the Confederation,) would turn their attention to internal improvements, and rapidly become models of such a union between People and Rulers, as the world elsewhere could not furnish. For Germany is in the position to grant her citizens both freedom and equality. In France, there is equality, but no freedom; in England great personal liberty, and *class*-slavery; but Germany alone contains the elements of equality, not caused by oppression, and freedom untrammeled by aristocracy. For the German nobility are not like those of England, a class of men whose deeds are interwoven with the most glorious parts of their country's history, whose arms have defended her from outward danger and purified her from internal abuse. They point back to no Magna Charta, as the evidence of their power and patriotism. They are, as an order, unpopular, uninfluential, useless. And they stand in nobody's way, who would establish, when the time is ripe, a democracy over them, or at least, a state of things where talent and worth should alone be the passport to rank and power.

The immediate expressed desire of the Liberal Party is to have a German Bund—not between Princes, like the present one; but between the peoples of Central Europe themselves. And the present action of Prussia will have the greatest effect on the future in this respect. Said a remarkably observant and intelligent German to me, "If Prussia conducts herself now, in such a manner as to justify the confidence which is felt in the Government,—then the way will be open for a peaceful reform, under Constitutional monarchy, of all Central Europe, including Austria and Austrian Italy. But if the Kreuz-Zeitung Party—the Anti-Liberal Party—gain once more the supremacy in Prussia, the people will trust their Governments no longer; the last hope of Constitutional Monarchy is extinguished; and we may look within ten years for more unripe revolutions."

Into this New Prusso-German Bund, it is not proposed that Austria shall enter. Her religion, politics, and interests are alien from those of Germany. It would be very interesting to sketch the programme laid down for Austria by a pamphlet recently published by a Hungarian; but it would draw me too far from the main question. The sum of it is, that Austria, by dealing justly and honorably with the seven or eight nations over which she rules, would make them cling to each other and to her, through their own interests; since they would be sure of protection and influence, thus united in one Great Power. But the minuter details of this plan are foreign to our purpose.

There are specific things also for which the Liberals strive, and which come within the range of ordinary legislation. They refer to the taxes, modes of collecting the same, &c., above all to the elective franchise. For instance, in Baden the whole population is divided into three classes, according to their income. I believe every man has a vote; but the election laws are such that the first class, or *rich* voters, (who are necessarily few,) the second, or middle class, and the third, or poor class, comprising the mass of the people, are made to balance each other equally in power, so that property is the only basis of representation. Then, as the only safeguard of a free ballot-box, the free school will be introduced, tha this people, who are even now more generally educated than any other, shall become absolutely and wholly intelligent, in their own national affairs. And when these things are accomplished, say the Liberals it will be time enough to look further. We do not expect to attain all this in less than fifty or a hundred years; but we have learned "to labor *and to wait*."

Let us consider now, for a moment, what effect the present war will have on these prospects. If Germany enters the war, united and enthusiastic, and the power of France is checked, once for all, not only will Europe be safe on that side from further aggression, but *people* will have been *welded together* in the heat of their mutual emulation and ardor, and the greatest obstacle to a German Union, the jealousies of the different States, will have vanished. The princes, thus defended and sustained by their subjects, will be obliged to respect the will of the people; for in times of such enthusiasm, it is impossible to withstand the current; and thus, out of the cloud of conflict and turmoil, a better day seems already to dawn on Germany.

Austria, rescued by Germany, will listen to the voice of her deliverers, and put herself in the ranks of Human Progress—not suddenly, not completely, but at least partially and hopefully. It is with this expectation that Germany, hating intensely the Austrian despotism and diplomacy, defends Austria, rather than anarchy or aggression.

To come back from this speculation, and ask the question, "But *what* will Prussia or Austria *do?*" that's quite another thing! That the looks of things are decidedly warlike, is undoubtedly true. At present everything seems to hang upon the result of the actual campaign, which has thus, within a few days, assumed a more than intrinsic interest. If Austria can whip France alone, Germany won't interfere. If the result be otherwise, as is to be feared, *then*—we shall see what we shall see! The explanations of this letter, however, will apply to either case; and I have taken care to make such statements that whatever turns out I may say, like the New York *Herald*, "just as *WE* long ago prophesied!" R. W. R.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Monday, June 13, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 64 bbls. Ashes, 6,953 bbls. Flour, 823 sacks Corn Meal, 8,038 bushels Wheat, 20,685 bushels Corn, 278 bushels Rye, 12,542 bushels Oats, 754 pkgs. Provisions, 754 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 55 bbls. Pots at $5 37½, and small lots of Pearls at $5 75@$5 81¼ ℔ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Sales have been limited, to-day, comprising only 120 bags Maracaibo, at 11⅛c.@11¾c., with 100 bags choice St. Domingo and Cape, at 9½c. @9¾c. ℔ ℔. Stock of Rio and Santos, in first hands, this evening, 40,000 bags.

COTTON—About 1,000 bales have been disposed of, to-day, and prices have advanced ⅛c. ℔ ℔, closing with Middling Uplands, at 11⅝c.@11¾c., and do. Gulfs, at 11⅝c.@11¾c. ℔ ℔.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in good demand, to day, and prices have been well supported, holders, in some instances, having obtained a slight advance on Saturday's closing quotations. The principal purchases have been made by regular trade, whose supplies had decreased materially during the past week or two, while they bought very sparingly, anticipating a reduction, instead of an improvement, in the value of desirable lots. The leading holders did not press their stocks on the market, and did not evince any great lack of confidence. The result has been that buyers have had to replenish their supplies, and to do so, they have been obliged to pay somewhat firmer prices. The speculative demand, based on the frost accounts from the West, has been rather limited; sales have been reported, since our last, of 11,800 bbls.

Rejected Superfine State	$4 50@ 5 00
Standard Superfine State	6 25@ 6 55
Extra State	6 75@ 7 00
Standard Superfine Western	6 25@ 6 60
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 80@ 8 10
Extra Ohio, poor to very good shipping	7 00@ 7 35
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 40@ 8 40
Fancy Genesee	7 20@ 7 35
Extra Genesee	7 70@ 9 50
Low to choice Extra Missouri	7 80@10 00
Low to very choice extra Tennessee	7 90@10 50

Southern Flour is in less request to-day, at, however, uniform rates. Sales have been reported of only 1,250 bbls., in lots, at $7 25@$7 60 for mixed brands, and $7 65@$9 50 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet at $4@$5 40 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is attracting more attention at $4 20 for Jersey, and $4 50 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Puncheons of the latter are quoted at $20 75@$21.

HAY.—Sales to-day, 1,200 bales North River, at 60c.@70c. per 100 ℔s.

GRAIN—Holders of Wheat are asking prices above the views of most buyers; hence business lacks animation, though the inquiry for desirable lots is fair. Sales have been reported, to-day, of only 3,500 bush., including fair White Western at $1 75; amber Western at $1 70; Red do. (Winter) at $1 60; Prime Milwaukee Club at $1 35; Prime White Kentucky at $1 93; and choice new Red Georgia at $2 ℔ bush. Corn has been in good request at uniform quotations. Sales have been made, to-day, of 26,000 bush., at 86½c.@89c. for old and new Mixed Western; 89c.@92c. for poor to good round and Jersey yellow; 89c.@90c. for inferior Western yellow; 92c.@93c. for Southern yellow; and 89c.@92c. for poor to good white Southern, ℔ bushel. Rye is in moderate supply and limited demand at 97c.@98c. ℔ bushel. Barley is dull and heavy at 60c.@72½c. ℔ bushel. Oats are freely offered and are moderately inquired for at easier rates. Canada at 52c.@55c.; Western, 51c.@54c.; State, 49c.@52c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 47c.@50c.; Southern, 44c.@48c., ℔ bushel.

PROVISIONS.—Pork has been actively dealt in, at firmer rates, especially for Mess. Sales have been reported of 5,600 bbls., in lots, at $17@$17 25, now generally held at $17 25 for Mess; $17 75@$18 50 for Prime Mess, $19 25@$19 50 for Clear, $17 25 for thin Mess, $16 62½ for sour Mess, $16 12½ for soft Mess, and $15 12½@$15 25 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate request, including Hams at 8c.@8½c., and Shoulders at 6⅞c.@7c. ℔ ℔. Bacon continues inactive, chiefly at 8¾c.@10½c. ℔ ℔. Lard is plenty and heavy. Sales to-day 300 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11c.@11⅛c. ℔ ℔. Beef is selling slowly at old rates. Sales 235 bbls., in lots, at $9 25@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14@$15 50 for fair to choice extra do.; $8 25@$9 25 for Country Mess, and $6 25@$7 for do. Prime, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $17@$25 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $14 50@$18 ℔ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand at 15c.@19c. for New State; 13c.@17c. for New Ohio, ℔ ℔. New Cheese is depressed and is quoted at from 3c.@9c. ℔ ℔.

RICE—Sales to-day 125 tcs., in lots, at $4@$4 50 ℔ 100 ℔s.

SEEDS—Sales in Boston, 4,000 bags Bombay Linseed, at $1 70 ℔ bushel.

SUGARS—Sales have been made, to-day, of 410 hhds. Cuba at 4⅞c.@6½c., chiefly within the range; 80 hhds. Porto Rico at 6½c.@6¾c.; and 2,121 boxes Havana, part at 5¼c., but mainly on private terms, ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales, to day, 8,000 ℔s., at unchanged rates.

WHISKY—Is inactive and depressed, at 26½c.@27c., chiefly at 26½c., ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 200 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 3s.; 600 cases Sago at 9d.; 50 tcs. Lard at 10s.; 150 tons Logwood at 12s.; 100 bales Pigs' Hair at 20s. For London, 100 bbls. Spirits at 5s. For Bremen, 500 bbls. Shoe Pegs at 2s. 3d. For San Francisco, ship *Golden Rule*, (1,750 tons,) with Coal, at $10 50.

DRY GOODS.

NO. 691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th sts.

WILKES & MOYNAN
Are now offering,
AT THEIR NEW STORE,
Four cases extra Fine LAWNS, at 1s. per yard,
Warranted fast colors.
Six more cases of those
Fine FRENCH 4-4 PRINTS, at 1s., worth 1s. 6d. and 2s.
Two cases BAREGE ANGLAISE, at 15c. per yard, worth 25c.
Three cases FRENCH PRINTS,
Small Figure and full Chintz Color,
Only 1s. 6d., regular price 2s. and 2s. 6d.
Also,
Two cases FRENCH GROS ODIER PRINTS, only 2s. 6d. worth 4s.
Just received,
AN AUCTION LOT OF SUMMER QUILTS,
50 per cent less than the market price.
Also,
A complete assortment of LADIES' and CHILDREN'S HOSIERY,
Very cheap.

ENGLISH CARPETS.
NEW STORE—NEW GOODS—LOW PRICES.
English Tapestry, 7s. to $1.
Ingrained Three-ply, 90c. to $1.
Three-ply and Ingrains, 25c. to $1.
Oil-cloths, 2s. 6d.
Cotton Matting at low prices.
Crosley's yard-wide English Tapestries, new patterns.
B. BEATTY'S, No. 8 4th-av.,
Near Cooper Institute.

PERSONS GOING TO THE COUNTRY should provide themselves with India-rubber gloves and mits. They are an excellent protection in riding, driving, fishing, hunting, gardening, or any exposure that soils or discolors the hands; are impervious to water, and render the hands soft, smooth and snowy white. They are made all lengths to protect the arms and wrists. GOODYEAR'S INDIA-RUBBER GLOVE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 28 John-st., New-York, dealers in every variety of rubber goods.

DRY GOODS.

BAREGE AND TISSUE ROBES,
PRINTED MUSLINS, BRILLIANTS,
PARIS PRINTS, FLOUNCED MUSLIN ROBES,
BAREGES, CHALLIES, FRENCH POPLINS, CROSSOVERS,
And a large variety of entirely New Styles
SUMMER DRESS GOODS,
At much below regular prices.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

NEW EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
LATEST DESIGNS
Received per steamer. Full assortment,
AT LOW PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

PARASOLS, SUN SHADES,
SUN UMBRELLAS, FANS AND FAN SHADES,
In great variety.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

FASHIONABLE SUMMER MANTILLAS.
FULL ASSORTMENT,
Latest Paris Shapes,
Now Ready,
BELOW USUAL PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LACE CURTAINS, GILT CORNICES,
DRAPERIES, WINDOW SHADES,
CURTAIN MATERIALS, and
UPHOLSTERY GOODS
Of Every Description.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine st.

LINEN DAMASKS, TABLE CLOTHS,
NAPKINS, TOWELINGS, PILLOW-CASE LINENS,
SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, BATH TOWELS,
HUCKABUCK, CRASH, AND HOUSE-FURNISHING LINENS,
Of every kind, at low prices.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
NO. 475 BROADWAY.
BONNETS! BONNETS! BONNETS!
FLOWERS! FLOWERS! FLOWERS!
AND
MILLINERY GOODS.
CONTINUATION OF CLOSING-OUT SALE.

As we intend to RELINQUISH our Millinery Department on July 1, we have MARKED DOWN our whole stock of Paris Bonnets, Flowers, Ribbons, Feathers, &c. &c., to HALF COST, and, in order to close out by that time, will sell at any sacrifice.

GREAT BARGAINS
will be
OFFERED THIS WEEK.

AT 108 AND 110 SIXTH-AVENUE,
DRY GOODS FROM RECENT AUCTION SALES.
DRESS GOODS IN ALL THE POPULAR STYLES,
and fabrics for Ladies' Summer wear.
LINEN AND COTTON GOODS FOR
HOUSEKEEPERS AND FAMILIES IN EVERY VARIETY.
STRAW BONNETS, BLOOMERS, RIBBONS, &c., &c.
ALSO, 500 ROLLS CANTON MATTING.
The above valuable and complete stock contains an assortment of the very best goods at the lowest prices.
C. G. HOOK,
Sixth-av.,
between 8th and 9th sts.

R. H. MACY'S
ONE PRICE
CASH RETAIL HOUSE.
LACES,
RIBBONS, and
EMBROIDERIES,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,
One door below 14th-st.
R. H. MACY.

361 AND 539
BROADWAY.
Tucker's imported Flowers, Feathers,
and Toilet Favorites are as usual full
of attractive interest.

LACE GOODS.
IMPORTANT TO LADIES.
J. A. BLUXOME
Has received, per late arrivals and recent auction sales, a splendid assorment of
FRENCH FLOUNCING LACES,
REAL LACES,
LACE POINT SHAWLS,
CENTRE PIECES, BURNOUS, &c.
He would also call attention to his choice selected stock of
EMBROIDERIES and made-up LACE ARTICLES.
Having unsurpassed facilities, he is enabled to offer all goods in his line at prices that defy competition.
NO. 651 BROADWAY.
J. A. BLUXOME,
Next door to Fountain's India Store.

BARGAINS IN CHALLIES.
200 PIECES, NEW STYLES, at 12½c., value 25c. per yard.
ALSO,
150 PIECES BAYADERE POPLIN BAREGES, at 18c., worth double.
ALSO,
3 CASES FINE PRINTED LAWNS, at 12½c. per yd.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

RICH LACE MANTILLAS.
We are desirous of closing our Spring importation of Lace Goods, and offer
FINE FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS,
FINE FRENCH LACE POINTS,
below the cost of importation—they are all new styles, and cost from 75 to 300 francs in Paris.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED,
JAMES GRAY & CO.,
are now offering the whole of their stock of
RICH DRESS GOODS,
REAL LACES, and
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley Place.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!
A full assortment
of the
LATEST STYLES,
From $3 50 up to the richest goods made.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 264 Bowery.

MASONIC GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
AT NO. 424 BROADWAY.

GENIN'S BAZAAR.—BARGAIN DEPARTMENT.
1,500 Boys' and Misses' Brilliante Aprons, at 75 cents.
1,500 Boys' and Misses' Linen Diaper Aprons, at $1.
1,500 Boys' and Misses' Linen Diaper Aprons, Beautifully Trimmed at $1 25.
300 Marseilles Dresses, at $2.
300 Marseilles Dresses, at $2 50.
250 Marseilles Dresses, $3.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

ELASTIC CORDS, WEBS, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp. HORACE H. DAY, No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

GENIN'S BAZAAR.
250 Real Point Lace Collars, at $4.
1,100 Linen Embroidered Handkerchiefs, at 50 cents.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No 513 Broadway.

SKIRTS.—WE ARE NOW MAKING WOVEN skirts, skirts with patent fastenings; 12 springs $1 31, 14 springs, $1 50, and 17 springs $2. Dealers supplied with 9 springs, $8 a dozen; 12 springs, $11, and 14 springs for $14 a dozen. Old skirts made over. C. L. HARDING, Woven Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring-st., corner Hudson.

DRY GOODS—PRICES REDUCED, MUSLINS Prints, Linens, Table Cloths, Handkerchiefs, Black Silks, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Jaconet, and Book Muslins, Brilliants, Hair Cord Muslins, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, at No. 54 Catharine-st.

GENIN'S BAZAAR.
10,000 yards fine Embroidered Muslin for Basques and Spencers, from 50 cents to $1 25.
5,000 French Embroidered Bands to match, at one-third the usual cost.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

SKIRTS! SKIRTS! SKIRTS!—200 DOZEN ladies' and children's skirts opened this morning, at FOSTER'S, No. 439 Broadway. By the dozen or singly. Misses' skirts, 25 cents to 10s.; ladies', 62 cents to $1 each. Mrs. F gives her personal attention to making up skirts to order. Ladies desiring outfits will find this a reliable establishment. Satisfaction guaranteed.

WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR GOOD WESTERN farming lands, all kinds of dry goods or real estate. For a desirable trade, some cash would be paid. The parties are responsible, and any communications will be strictly confidential. Address Box No. 3,683, New-York Post-Office.

MILLINERY.

BARGAINS.—GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway.
A lot of Misses' Fine Straw Bonnets, trimmed, (a little soiled,)
SELLING AT $3, WORTH $6.

A lot of Ladies' Straw Bonnets, trimmed, at one quarter their original cost.

A lot of Ladies' Crape Bonnets, a little soiled, at $3, $1 and $5, worth double the price asked.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THREE LAP-DOGS, KING Charles, of great beauty; the admired Black and Tan, very finely bred, at No. 1 East 21st-st., up stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls; one as good, plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do housework; the other is seventeen years, and will do chamberwork and waiting or plain sewing; has no objection to go in the country during Summer. Can give the best of City reference. Call for three days at No. 380 1st-av., between 22d and 23d sts., on third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, BY a respectable young woman. Understands all kinds of family sewing, also plain dressmaking; would have no objection to assist with the care of children, or otherwise make herself useful. Wages not so much an object as a comfortable situation. Best of City reference. Call at No. 168 3d-av., on third floor, between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—FOR A VERY EFFICIENT AND MOST respectable girl, a situation, as up stairs' servant and waitress; has been accustomed to serve in first-class families; is also a very excellent children's nurse, a person of kind and obliging disposition, respectful manners, genteel appearance, and highly recommended. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A GIRL FOURTEEN YEARS OF age, a situation to assist in housework, or to assist in the care of a child and to sew, with a genteel family, and where she would be allowed to go to Sunday-school; is strictly honest, and good-tempered and willing. Can be seen at No. 77 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., eighth door to the right.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, or to do general housework for a steady, reliable, first-class servant; is very neat, obliging and capable, an excellent washer and ironer, and a very good cook. References unexceptionable. Also, a situation for a very nice genteel young girl as child's maid, waiter, or to do light work. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as a good cook in a private family, who understands her business perfectly; is a good baker and pastry cook, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing; the best of City references given; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. To be seen for two days at No. 68½ 3d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, to do light chamberwork and plain sewing, or minding children and plain sewing; would have no objections to the country; is a smart, active, working girl, and has the best of City reference from her last place in the City. Can be seen for four days. Call at No. 268 1st av., between 15th and 16th sts., up stairs, room No. 9.

WANTED.—A YOUNG GERMAN LADY, FROM a very good family, not long in this country, should like to go in a family where she could have a good home as lady's companion, or to teach German; would like to go to the country. None but highly respectable families need apply. Address F. R., Box No. 3,216 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN YOUNG WOMMAN, A situation as thorough cook; makes good pastry and bread, the best of soups, creams and preserves of all kinds. No objection to a respectable private boarding-house, or the country; has the best of reference. Call at No. 129 Waverley place.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A VERY RELIABLE girl, to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework; is a girl not afraid of work, neat, economical in the kitchen and an excellent washer and ironer. Can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY TWO GERMAN GIRLS, WELL recommended, situations in City or country—one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; they are neat, respectable, and fully competent for their duties. Apply at No. 378 6th-av, first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer; first-rate bread baker; has no objection to do housework for a small private family. Can procure good City reference. Can be seen at No. 236 West 28th-st., first floor, front room. None but private families need apply.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT young woman, well recommended, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or would take a laundress' situation; she is a person of the most reliable habits, is a first rate cook, a superior washer and ironer, and able to do up gentlemen's shirts in first-rate style. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid, &c., or would do general housework separate; best of reference; no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 510 Broadway, up stairs, front room, for three days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN a situation as good cook; understands bread and pastry; would assist in washing and ironing if required; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 20 West 20th-st., with her last employer.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as nurse, who has been employed in that capacity for the last 14 years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 52 12th-st., corner Broadway, in the music store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English girl as good plain cook, washer and ironer. Is an excellent baker and laundress; understands either business thoroughly and has excellent City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 162 9th st, between 3d and 4th avs. No objection to the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as laundress, who is fully competent to do fine washing and French fluting; can be highly recommended by the best of families; can be seen until engaged, at No. 125 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands her business; can be highly recommended by the best families in the City. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 125 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT COOK A SITUATION in a first-class gentleman's family; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; has the best City reference. Can be seen at No 136 West 10th-st., between Hudson and Bleecker sts., Room No. 3, second floor, front.

WANTED—BY A NICE, TIDY, RESPECTABLE German young lady, a situation, in a private family, as laundress or chambermaid, or to take care of children. Has no objection to travel, or go to the country. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GERMAN Protestant girl, in a small private family, to do general work; can cook, wash and iron, and do all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 190 17th-st., between Avenue A and 1st-av., top floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL a situation as chambermaid and waitress; can give the best of City reference; has no objection to go to the country. Call for two days at No. 73 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to go in the country with a family; a good washer and ironer, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 26½ Monroe st., for two days; the best of reference given.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation to travel to England with a lady in the capacity of nurse or lady's maid; wages no object; best of City references. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 31 West 24th-st, for two or three days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and to do light waiting; the best City reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 124 West 21st-st., corner of 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman to go West as general seamstress. Will engage to cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, also small boys' clothing. Please call at No. 200 East 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECTABLE and intelligent girl, to wait on a lady or growing children; perfectly understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; no objections to travel. Call or address No. 122 East 19th-st., near 3d-av., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress, and to do plain sewing or assist with the washing and ironing in a small family; can be seen at her last place, No. 25 West 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., till suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman, as cook; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; she thoroughly understands her business; best of references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 28 11th-st., corner of 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation in a private family, as seamstress and to do light chamber-work, or to see to grown children. Can be seen at No. 226 West 25th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN YOUNG LADY wants a situation as nursery governess or housekeeper; is a good sewer; mends and cleans lace equal to new. Address Miss M. L., Station A Post-office. References given.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION to do chamberwork, plain sewing and all kinds of embroideries. Inquire at No. 256 East 14th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as waitress or chambermaid; can be seen for two days at No. 134 13th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Best of City reference given.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN a situation to cook, wash and iron, or to do chamberwork and washing, or general housework; can be seen for two days at No 123 20th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A NICE, TIDY, RESPECTABLE German Girl, a situation in a private family, to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework, or chamberwork and waiting. Apply at 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation in a private family to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as first class waitress or as chambermaid and assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 195 East 14th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AN EDUCATED LADY, OF SUPERIOR ATTAINMENTS, having excellent management with children, desires the supervision of a widower's family, or would act as companion where the lady was an invalid. No objections to the country, provided an agreeable home is offered. Address S. M. G., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A NUMBER OF superior servants, German, English, Scotch, Irish and others, with first class references, to be seen daily at the Broadway Institute, No. 414 Broadway, up stairs. This institution, seven years established, is conducted by an English lady and gentleman on strictly honorable principles, and affords peculiar facilities for supplying a class of servants unequaled by any agency in the City. German and Protestant girls on hand. J. DICKINS, proprietor, successor to Morris Cohnert.

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN AND EVERY kind of servants may continually be had at the rooms of the Employment Society, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th st., between 3d and 4th avs. Two first class German cooks, a French cook, an English chambermaid, some German chambermaids, some French and German nurses and seamstresses and an English and a French lady's maid are on hand.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS CAREFULLY selected by C. BOOKHAM, at his select and only office, No. 59 East 13th-st, three doors west of Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid and to wait on a lady and sew, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; the best City reference can be given. Call at No. 77 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., eighth door to the right.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, to do chamberwork and waiting, or as nurse and light chamberwork, in a small, private family. Best of City reference given. Apply at No. 71 15th-st., near 6th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A single and industrious Protestant man; is very efficient in laying out of new grounds, raising all kinds of vegetables; also, green-house graperies, cold or hot; is very competent in the flower department, care of fruit trees; no objection to take charge of a farm; six years' reference from his place in Scotland and eight years in this country. Address G. R., Smith's seed store, No. 64 White-st., New-York; will be attended to. Terms moderate.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN IS desirous of obtaining a situation as coachman and groom; he perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses in all its branches; would be found obliging and willing to make himself generally useful; no objection to City or country; five years' reference given. Can be seen until engaged, by addressing COACHMAN, Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man and wife, the man as waiter and the woman as cook; both perfectly understand their business and have lived with some of the most respectable families in the City and country; the woman is a good pastry and bread maker; no objection to the country; if can't get together will go separately. Can be seen for three days at No. 122 East 25th-st. Address C. W. R.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a single man, who has acted in the same capacity for over six years in this City. Any gentleman who may require the services of a first rate man, with undoubted references as to honesty, sobriety, &c., and who will look to the interest of his employer, will address or call on L. D., at Trainor's Saddlery Establishment, No. 654 Broadway, or address Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A first-rate gardener, who has filled some of the best places in Europe and America, and has obtained a great number of prizes for the finest grapes under glass, greenhouse plants, flowers and vegetables; his testimonials will show his superior abilities as a practical gardener. Address P. R., Gardener, at Messrs Thorburn's, No. 15 John-st., who have known the advertiser long.

WANTED—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE YOUNG man and his wife desire situations in City or country, separate or together. The man is willing to make himself generally useful inside or out doors; knows well the care of horses and is a good steady driver; would assist in a garden. The wife is a nice chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress. No objection to a watering-place. Apply at No. 378 6th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable single man; he perfectly understands his business in all its branches, and is an excellent groom and good driver; can keep his horses and harness in English fashion, and has no objections to go to any part of the State, and can give excellent reference as to character and capability. Address N. T., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT, willing and well-disposed Protestant young man who understands the care and management of horses; is a good driver and plain gardener; can milk and will make himself generally useful; is also a good farmer, can mow and cradle, and take a hand at anything on a farm. Wages not so much an object as a good home; best of references. Call at No. 378 6th av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A steady, active man, who perfectly understands his business in every respect, and is a careful driver; he understands the care and proper treatment of horses; has the best of recommendation from his late employer. Apply to or address W. B., No. 73 West 15th-st., near 6th-av., in the rear.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom, by one who perfectly understands his business in all its branches and can come well recommended from his last employer, and is willing to make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place. Address E. G., coachman, care of C. Waters, saddle and harness maker, corner 13th-st. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A private family, by a single young man; is a careful driver and a good groom; will be found obliging and willing to make himself generally useful; good reference from his last employer; would go to any part of the country. Address J. K., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman or groom; is a careful, steady driver; understands plain gardening and the milking of cows; is willing and obliging round a gentleman's place; country preferred; good reference. Can be seen for two days, or address at No. 129 East 26th-st., near 3d-av., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a Protestant man, who understands the proper treatment of gentlemen's horses, coaches and harness; has no objection to make himself otherwise useful to his employer. The best of City reference given. A note addressed to E. R., Box No. 208 *Times* Office, for three days, will be attended to.

WANTED—BY A SMART YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, a situation as coachman and farmer, and to work in a garden; understands the management and care of horses. Refers for honesty, sobriety and good conduct to his former employer. Any gentleman in want of a smart energetic young man can apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE GERMAN young man, a gardener's place; thoroughly understands his business, green-house and grapery, fruit, flowers and vegetables; has been eight years in the country; satisfactory reference from his former employer. Address, for two days, F. F., at Jas. Thorburn's, No. 15 John-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A steady young man; he thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, and is not afraid to work; would have no objection to taking care of fast horses, if required; the best of City reference. Address J. C., Union-square Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A single man, a Protestant, who thoroughly understands his business; is an experienced groom. Can give the best of City references from his last place. Has no objection to the country. Call at No. 354 Broadway, in the Coach Factory, for J. H.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS gardener, who thoroughly understands the treatment of hot-house and green-house, hot and cold graperies, with unquestionable reference as to habits and abilities. To be seen, until engaged, at Mr. Thorburn's seed store, No. 15 John st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, with the best of reference, a situation as coachman, gardener, or farmer; understands the care of horses; is a good plain gardener, a good farmer; is willing to make himself useful; in fact, is willing to work. Apply, for two days, at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, IN the City or country, with a private family, by a respectable young man; has no objection to assist in gardening and making himself generally useful; has good reference from his last place. Address J. M., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, WITHout any incumbrance, a situation as gardener or farmer, or to take charge of a gentleman's place; fully understands the laying out of a gentleman's place; is fully competent; has good recommendations. Address for one day, R. M., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG MAN, 25 YEARS OLD, A NATIVE of Holland, and conversant with several languages, is desirous to accompany a gentleman or family to Europe as companion and interpreter. A free passage the only compensation required. Address, for two days, BLANK, No. 119 Franklin st., or No. 86 Cedar-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GARDENER; one who thoroughly understands his business; is a married man, without incumbrance, and his wife is a good cook or laundress. Any gentleman who may be in want of the above may address, immediately, K. P. P., Gardener, Box No. 210 *Times* Office, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MAN AND wife; the man to take care of horses and drive occasionally, and assist about the garden; the wife as cook; understands milk and butter; would prefer the country. Inquire in the saddlery store, No. 840 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A situation, as waiter in a private family; the best of references from his last place. Any note or message sent to No 900 Broadway, for two days, will be punctually attended to.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as assistant book-keeper or clerk in a grocery store; willing to make himself generally useful; can have good reference from his last employer. Address THOS. M'CORMACK, No. 395 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, INDUSTRIOUS young man, 24 years of age, a situation in a store or office; writes a good, clear hand; is acquainted with book-keeping, and is not afraid of any kind of work. Address, for three days, H. T., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young single man, a situation as coachman and assist in the garden, and make himself useful. No objection to any part of the country. Has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as porter in some wholesale and retail store down town; is smart, willing and obliging; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 593 Greenwich-st., rear building, Room No. 16.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family, by a young man who perfectly understands his business in all its branches, and has the best of City reference from his last employer. Address J. D., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A TEMPERANCE grocery; wholesale preferred. Salary not so much an object as a permanent situation. Address corner Houston and Cannon sts., care Lewis & Woodruff.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A single German; understands his business in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Address E. D., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCHMAN, who has just arrived. He is stout, and willing to work on a farm, and to make himself in any way useful. Address FRENCHMAN, Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A young man; can take care of a horse and cow; is a good milker; good references. Apply at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION.—ANY PERSON IN want of a man who can do carpenter work and painting, &c., will find a useful man by addressing C. B., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF well recommended male and female servants for the city and country. Good German and other help on hand. Call at the Employment Office, No. 407 Broadway, up stairs.

TO SKIRT MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—A first-class mechanic, well acquainted with all kinds of machines, and capable of taking entire charge of any factory is in want of a situation; has acted as foreman of one of the largest factories in this City. References, first class. Address F. L. T., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a young man of many years' experience, who is a good groom and fully understands the care of horses, and is a good driver, or would take a coachman and gardener's situation in City or country; good reference given. Can be seen at No. 112 East 22d-st., for two days; or address Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener, by a respectable young man; thoroughly understands the care of horses, is a careful driver and a plain gardener; is willing to work and to make himself useful. And is well recommended. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st., up stairs.

HELP WANTED.

HAT SALESMEN WANTED.—A FIRST-class house in the Hat and Straw Goods trade, would engage six or eight good salesmen, who can control a first rate and safe trade, either near by or in either the States of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Kentucky and Tennessee. To the right men, liberal treatment will be offered. Address, with real name and reference, HATS AND STRAW GOODS, Box No. 168 *Times* Office, New-York.

WANTED—A COACHMAN, WHO WELL UNderstands the business in all its parts; must be an expert and careful driver, good character, neat, obliging and industrious. None others need apply at No. 160 Front-st.

WANTED—A MAN AND HIS WIFE, WITHOUT small children; the man as farmer, and his wife to take charge of the poultry and dairy. Competent persons, with good recommendations, may apply at No. 18 West 25th-st., before 10 A. M.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PROTESTANT GIRL as nurse and seamstress, who will go into the country for the Summer. Best references required. Inquire at No. 129 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK, IN A DRY goods jobbing house; must write a good hand, and thoroughly understand the business. Address Box No. 2,598 Lower Post office.

SHIPPING.

LETTERS OF INTRODUCTION
WILL BE
FURNISHED
TRAVELLERS GOING TO EUROPE,
To LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, or LANSING, STARR & CO, No. 74 King William-st.,
London,
Where funds can be placed to their credit on favorable terms; and all purchases sent them can be forwarded through us, to all parts of the Union.
H. S. LANSING & CO.,
No. 72 Broadway.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, June 25, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

The ship has five water tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

Price of Passage in second-cabin $75 and $60.
For Freight or Passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail July 23.

COLEMAN'S CALIFORNIA LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO,
Sailing regularly on advertised days.
Clipper of WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29.
The magnificent first-class Clipper Ship,
GOLDEN FLEECE, MANSON, Commander,
Is now rapidly loading at Pier No. 15, East River.
This celebrated vessel has made three passages to San Francisco, in 110, 114, and 123 days respectively, always delivering her cargo in good order. She insures A No. 1, is in splendid condition for the voyage, and will have prompt dispatch as above. For balance of freight, apply to
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Building.
Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO. Exchange on San Francisco for sale in sums to suit. Limited advances made on shipments of approved Merchandise.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
Sailing regularly on advertised days,
CLIPPER OF SATURDAY, JUNE 18,
ANGLO-SAXON,
CAVARLY, Commander,
Is now receiving her cargo at Pier No. 14 East River.
This favorite ship is well known to the trade; she is of small capacity, carrying but 1,400 tons, and is in every respect in fine condition for the voyage. She is already engaged over half full, and shippers will please send down their freight without delay, as her dispatch as above is certain.
SHE INSURES AT LOWEST RATES.
For balance of freight, apply to
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall st., Tontine Building.
Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & Co.

ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
RATES REDUCED TO 27½ CENTS PER CUBIC FOOT.
The superior medium Clipper-ship
AREY,
WILSON, Master,
Is now loading at Pier No. 8 East River, and having a large portion of her cargo on board, will have prompt dispatch. The AREY was built in 1856, is owned by Messrs. Wakeman, Dimon & Co., of this City, is a very fast sailer, having made 200 miles a day for fifteen successive days on her last voyage; is thoroughly ventilated, and insures at the lowest rates.
For balance of freight, apply to
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.,
No. 46 Pine-st., corner William.
Agent at San Francisco, Messrs. ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 8.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 22.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 13.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 20.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 27.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 3.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Jewelry, Specie, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.—The splendid first-class steamship ARGO, WHITE, Commander, will depart from New-York for Galway via St. Johns on THURSDAY, the 23d inst. Price of passage: First-class, $90; second-class, $50; third-class, $30. Liberal cabin table supplied for third-class. For freight or passage and further particulars, apply to the undersigned at their various agencies at Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, the offices of the Company on their Express routes, and principal office No. 61 Hudson-st., New-York. AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line, leaving each port every Wednesday and Saturday.
Cabin passage $15 | Deck $6
The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, June 15, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$39 75	To Memphis, Tenn	$33 50
To Mobile	35 00	To Augusta, Ga	20 00
To Montgomery, Ala	28 00	To Atlanta, Ga	23 00
To Knoxville, Tenn	27 00	To Columbia, S. C	20 00
To Charlotte, N. C	22 00	To Jacksonville, Fla	28 00
To Nashville, Tenn	30 00	To Pilatka, Fla	28 00

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, succeeds on SATURDAY, June 18.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship MONTGOMERY, F. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, June 18 at 4 o'clock P.M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through ticket to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Insurance one half per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf, New-Jersey, for the above ports, after the arrival of steamship *Persia*, which leaves Liverpool 11th inst., (probably 22d inst.)

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60
Passage money between Nassau and Havana	15

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK, $6; PETERSBURGH OR RICHMOND, $8.—The steamship ROANOKE, Capt. G. W. Couch, will receive freight for the above places on Tuesday and Wednesday at Pier No. 13 North River, and leave Wednesday, 15th inst., at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh landed at City Point, and that for Norfolk at Portsmouth. Passage, stateroom included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6; Petersburgh or Richmond, stateroom included, reduced to $8. Meals 50c. extra. LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

ENGLISH MUTTON FOR DINNER
on MONDAY and TUESDAY.
At RICHARDSON & McLEOD'S New Store,
No. 106 Maiden Lane, corner of Pearl.
The Bar is supplied with the best of Wines, Spirits, Cigars, &c., also Bass' and Allsopp's Pale Ale, London Porter, Dryborough's Scotch Ale, Jones' Ales, Philadelphia Ales, &c. The department for the sale of English and Scotch provisions is so arranged that a lady can call at the entrance in Maiden Lane, and inspect the English Bacon, Cheese, Crosse and Blackwell's and Benger's Pickles and Sauces, Soyer's Sultana Sauce, Lea & Perrin's Worcestershire Sauce, &c. Scotch Beef Hams, Oatmeal, Peasmeal, Lochfine Herring, &c.
Separate rooms for Dining, Smoking, and Reading Rooms.
THE WAR IN ITALY—This is the only house that files the *London Times*, *Illustrated News*, *Punch*, *Bell's Life*, *Dispatch*, Sheffield, Liverpool, and Glasgow papers, *N. Y. Times*, *Herald*, *Tribune*, *Albion*, *Spirit of the Times*, *Scotch American*, &c.

FOR SALE—ON FAVORABLE TERMS—A LOW pressure beam engine, 24-inch cylinder, 6-foot stroke. L. B. WARD, 10th-av., corner 59th-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
7:45 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
8:30 A. M.—Mail train for Albany.
9:30 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
11:20 A. M.—For White Plains.
2:30 P. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
4:00 P. M.—White Plains.
4:30 P. M.—Dover Plains.
5:00 P. M.—White Plains.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains from White and Centre sts.
8:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
5:00 A. M.—From White Plains.
5:30 A. M.—From Dover Plains.
6:40 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
7:00 A. M.—From White Plains.
9:30 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
11:30 A. M.—Mail train from Albany.
1:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
2:00 P. M.—From White Plains.
5:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
6:00 P. M.—From White Plains.
W. J. CAMPBELL,
Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENTS FOR JUNE, 1859.
Trains will leave Hunter's Point for Flushing, stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.

L'VE HUNTER'S POINT DEPOT AT	LEAVE FLUSHING DEPOT AT
7.15 A. M.	6:30 A. M.
9:15 A. M.	7:55 A. M.
1:30 P. M.	10 A. M.
4 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
6 P. M.	4:45 P. M.
7:45 P. M.	6:40 P. M.

Connecting with steamer *Mattano*, Capt. H. N. GAGE, leaving Fulton Market pier at 9 A. M., 1, 3:45, 5:45 and 7:30 P. M., and Hunter's Point on the arrival of the trains.

Fare from New-York to Calvary Cemetery	10
Fare from New-York to Winfield	15
Fare from New-York to Newtown and West Flushing	20
Fare from New-York to Flushing	25

OLIVER CHARLICK, President.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:40 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM MAY 9, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 7:15 A. M.; for Sing Sing 10 A. M. and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and 31st sts. Trains for New York leave Troy at 4:45 and 8:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.—Steamer GOVERNOR leaves Pier No. 6 North River, every
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY,
at 4 P. M.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin $2 | Deck $1
No charge for berths.
For freight or passage, apply on board, or at No. 25 Coenties-slip. L. KENNY, Agent.

FOR ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.—The new and elegant steamer MATTANO will leave Astoria and Ravenswood at 6:35, 8, 10:05, A. M.; 2:40, 4:50, and 6:50, P. M. Leave Fulton Market-slip, 7:15, 9, A. M.; 1, 3:45, 5:45, 7:30 P. M. Fare 10 cents. Landing at Hunter's Point each way. N. B.—The above steamer can be chartered for evening excursions, at reasonable rates. Apply on board, at Fulton Market-slip, between 11 and 1 o'clock.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL—Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's Point and Caldwell's. The steamboat AURORA, Captain ANNING SMITH, will leave the foot of Jay-st. EVERY MORNING, at 8 o'clock; returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ o'clock P. M., touching at Amos-st.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR YONKERS, HASTINGS, DOBBS' FERRY, TARRYTOWN, SING SING AND HAVERSTRAW.—Steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot of Jay-st. (touching at Christopher) EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock. No freight received after 3½ o'clock, and none taken on Saturdays.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS. THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck, Housatonic and New-Haven Railroad.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

THE ANNUAL EXCURSION OF THE WEEHAWKEN FERRY IS NOW RUNNING daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M., from 42d st. Commodious ferry houses have been erected, and ample accommodations provided for passengers and carriages. The boats are large first-class, and ply every fifteen minutes. This new ferry affords a very desirable resort for the citizens of New-York. The scenery, palisade and forest, at Weehawken, in the immediate vicinity of the landing, abound with beautiful walks and drives, on or under the palisade, along the river or on the quiet country roads. Pic-nics, schools and children can spend a healthful and delightful day at Weehawken. Perfect order is maintained on the grounds of the Company.
Building lots are now offered for sale by the Ferry Company on favorable terms. Apply at the office of the Company, on the Weehawken side.

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSION TO FORT HAMILTON AND CONEY ISLAND.—The new and splendid steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Captain W. A. HITCHCOCK, will commence her regular trips for the season on and after SATURDAY, June 11, leaving New-York as follows: Amos-st. 9¼ A. M., 12¼ P. M., and 3¼ P. M.; Spring-st., 9½ A. M., 12½ P. M. and 3½ P. M.; Pier No 4 North River, 10 A. M., 1 P. M. and 4 P. M. Returning from Coney Island: 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. Last trip at 6½ P. M. Fare for the whole Excursion, 25c.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL ATTACHED TO the Rev. Dr. Chapin's Church will have their Annual Pic-Nic Excursion to Dudley Grove, near Hastings, on THURSDAY, June 16. A propeller and barge, with Dodworth's Band, are engaged for the occasion.
The boat will leave Delancy-st. at 7½, Spring-st. at 8½, and 22d-st. at 9 o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents. May be obtained of F. Johnson, No. 42 Cortlandt st., and W. I. Martin, No. 118 William-st.

EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The new and splendid steamboat NAUSHON, Capt. G. W. WILSON, will make an excursion to the Fishing Banks on THURSDAY, June 16—leaving Amos-st. at 7¼ A.M.; Spring-st., 7½; Broome-st., 8; Peck-slip, 8½; Pier No. 4, North River, at 9. Fare for the excursion 50 cents. Fishing-tackle, bait and refreshments on board.

TO EXCURSIONISTS.—THE NEW AND splendid steamboat NAUSHON may be chartered for excursions, with or without barges, by applying to E. T. WILSON, No. 120 Wall-st., corner of South, up stairs.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW STEAMERS W. G. PUTNAM, CERES, MAGNOLIA, and others, with barges, can be chartered by Lodges, &c. Apply to JOS. T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 68 South-st., corner of Pine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EVERYBODY READS THE MERCURY!
All News Dealers sell the MERCURY.
HENDRICKSON, BLAKE & LONG,
Agents for the MERCURY,
Nos. 21 and 23 Ann st.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

CANCERS CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE, by G. T. BLAKE, M. D., No. 649 Broadway, New-York. The Remedy is purely vegetable, and contains no poison. The application for destroying Cancers varies from 15 to 120 minutes. Little or no pain caused. Twelve years' experience has taught that Cancers, if cured at all, must be cured quickly. Send for a pamphlet of particulars.

HOUSEKEEPERS WILL FIND LUBIN'S extracts for flavoring the cheapest and best mode of imparting the natural flavor of fruits to all kinds of pastry, cakes, puddings, jellies, ice-creams, &c. Sold by grocers and druggists. HALL, RUCKELL & CO., Proprietors, No. 218 Greenwich-st.

WIEGAND'S METAL PRESERVER OR Fire-proof Roofing Paint has proved the best coating for decayed and leaky tin roofs. Manufactory No. 177 Prince-st., or Room No. 4 Market Bank.
G. F. WIEGAND.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE $2 50 SHOES AND Gaiters, a new style, at JONES', Nos. 10 and 12 Ann-st. Also, the $4 French calf dress boots at JONES', Nos. 10 and 12 Ann-st.

EARTHENWARE.—WHITE GRANITE AND common, an excellent assortment, just landing, and for sale in lots to suit buyers, at lowest figures, by WILSON & BRAINE, No. 160 Pearl-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two CENTS, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies to one address for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA—I PURITANI.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—LONDON ASSURANCE.

THEATRE FRANÇAIS—LA VIE DE BOHEME.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—ROUGH DIAMOND—ERNESTINE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—TEMPTATION—LESSONS FOR HUSBANDS—HAPPY MAN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—LA TOUR DE NESLE—LA BAYADERE—TWO BUZZARDS.

BOWERY THEATRE—ONE-EYED SAUL—THE SURGEON OF PARIS.

NATIONAL THEATRE—REVOLT OF MESSENE—SKETCHES OF INDIA—PIRATE'S LEGACY.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—TIME TRIES ALL—BARNEY THE BARON—HOLE IN THE WALL.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY—SCAMPINA.

PALACE GARDEN—CONCERTS—Afternoon and Evening.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail	5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *America*, from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office to day, June 14, at 1½ o'clock, to go by railroad, and at 4 to go by steamboat.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Fulton*, from Southampton on the 1st inst., arrived at this port late last night. She brings London papers of the day of sailing, from which we obtain full details of the news, a brief summary of which we received from Quebec, as brought by the *North Briton*, and published yesterday morning. The intelligence relative to the war is of the most interesting character.

The *Star of the West*, which arrived at this port very early yesterday morning, from Aspinwall June 3, brings $1,529,000 in specie, and the California mails to May 20. Political affairs in California were creating some excitement. Gov. WELLER had published an appeal for reëlection, addressed to the Democratic Party of the State. Great complaints continue to be made of the overcrowded state of the Pacific steamers.

News from Oregon, to May 7, indicates an increased excitement in political affairs. The split in the Democratic Party was becoming wider, and the claims of the rival Congressional candidates were being pushed with vigor. The new military dispositions ordered by General HARNEY had been devised to protect the route to the northern mines.

Dates from British Columbia are to May 14. The amount of gold shipped from Fraser's River from April 11 to May 10 was $195,000. The number of men at the mines was rated from 2,000 to 3,000. The accounts of the yield of gold were conflicting. An attempt had been made to fit out an exploring expedition to Queen Charlotte's Island.

By the *Star of the West* we receive our usual South American correspondence. The blockade of Guayaquil is still maintained by the Peruvian squadron; and the consequent distress of the country had found vent in various movements adverse to the actual Government. Some discord has occurred in Peru between the President and the Chambers, arising out of the wish of the former to obtain a new loan, and to augment the army. The plea for these demands, which the Legislature declines to indulge, are some hostile demonstrations of ECHENIQUE upon the southern frontier. Bolivia is entirely quiet, and actively progressive. In Chili the Government forces had been successful against the insurgents, both in the north and in the south. A battle which occurred near Coquimbo, April 29, resulted in the entire defeat of the revolutionary army, and its subsequent dispersion. A fresh difficulty, involving the American flag, had occurred at Valparaiso, the authorities having seized an American brig laden with arms, and retained possession upon suspicion that the cargo was destined for the insurgents. The Austrian exploring vessel, the *Novara*, was at Valparaiso. The Congress of New-Granada adjourned May 9; the most noteworthy act of the session being the new electoral law, which, it is represented, converts the confederation into a central absolutism. The revolutionary movement in Santander is still active.

From Central America we have intimations of approaching hostilities between Nicaragua and Costa Rica on the subject of the Transit Route. The party of M. BELLY are reported as being sick of their undertaking, and about to take flight for France.

The steamship *Philadelphia*, from Havana June 8, arrived here last evening. The news is one day later. The health of that port was never so favorable as thus far in the present season.

We have dates from Turk's Island to June 2. Heavy rains had visited the Island, seriously interfering with the salt business.

We have important intelligence from Arizona. A mass meeting of citizens had been held at Arizona City to remonstrate against the inaction of the General Government in failing to provide for a Territorial organization. A series of strong resolutions was adopted, and it was resolved to call a Territorial Convention at Tucson on the 27th of June.

The Germans of Baltimore had a grand festival on Saturday, in anticipation of the annual celebration of Pfingstmontag. Thirty-two visiting societies from other cities were present. There was a procession, accompanied by an illumination, and followed by a banquet.

The wife of Capt. HUDSON, who commanded the *Niagara* while she was engaged in laying the Atlantic Telegraph cable, has been presented by the Emperor of Russia with a diamond brooch valued at $5,000, in acknowledgment of the courtesy extended by Capt. HUDSON to several Russian naval officers, who were on board the *Niagara* during the expedition.

The bark *J. J. Cobb*, which was picked up on the 29th ult., twenty miles from Matanzas, scuttled and abandoned, after having evidently landed a cargo of Africans on the coast of Cuba, formerly belonged to MORA BROTHERS, NAVARRO & Co., of this City, by whom she was sold in Cuba, between two and three years ago. She was 307 tons burden, built at Robbinston, Me., in 1855, and has been variously employed since. In December last she sailed from Havana with a cargo of rum, ostensibly bound to St. Thomas and Antwerp, in command of one Captain PATERSON, and she has not been seen or heard of until fallen in with as above. She was towed into Havana by the schooner *Cumberland*, Captain SYMMES, of New-York. The schooner *Wanderer* is reported as having sailed from Havana for Matanzas on the 2d inst.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, confirmed the Mayor's nomination of DANIEL E. DELAVAN for City Inspector. Considerable routine business was transacted, but little that was of public interest, and the Board adjourned to Thursday.

The Board of Councilmen met last night and accepted Mr. CONOVER's proposal to keep in repair all the roads on Manhattan Island for $50,000 a-year. They also voted to accept the report in favor of giving the street-cleaning of the City to Messrs. JOHNSON & SAYER, but, by way of amendment, added also the names of Messrs. EARLE and REED. The sum named for this work, and it was the highest required in any of the bids, was $300,000.

The Turnverein, Sængerbund and kindred German societies of this City celebrated their ninth "Pfinstmontag" yesterday, at Elm Park, with more than the usual spirit. At least six thousand persons were present. The proceedings were in every way interesting and decorous.

The City Guard make their twenty-sixth anniversary excursion to-day. They go to West Point, where a grand reception awaits them. Before embarking, they will pay a marching salute to the Milwaukee Light Guard, now staying at the Astor House. The City Guard have the deserved reputation of being the finest military company in the City.

The action brought by Mr. W. W. SMITH against the proprietors of the TIMES for the publication of DONELLY'S speech delivered at his execution for the murder of MOSES, the barkeeper of the Seaview House, was brought on for trial yesterday, in the Superior Court. The legal right of the defendants to publish the article in question being contended for on their part, the Judge directed the Jury to assess the damages and render a verdict subject to the opinion of the Court. The Jury rendered a verdict for the defendants; which was changed as a matter of form to a verdict for the plaintiff for nominal damages.

The third trial of JAMES GLASS, for the murder of RICHARD OWENS, in Elm-street, in February last, was commenced yesterday, before Judge DAVIES, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. At the adjournment of the Court eleven jurors had been sworn.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Recorder BARNARD, CHRISTOPHER MILLER, a little boy, curiously charged with assault and battery on a little girl, was placed at the bar by District-Attorney WATERBURY. He mounted a horse, it appeared from the evidence, in Avenue B, and rode over the said girl, inflicting injuries from which she recovered. He was quite a little boy, and his defence was that he could not restrain the horse. The jury convicted him, but recommended him to mercy. He was sentenced to the City Prison for five days, and fined $50. WILLIAM SCHREIMER pleaded guilty to passing counterfeit money. There were six indictments against him on similar charges. He was sent to the State Prison for five years. HERMANN EPPSTEIN was tried for receiving stolen goods and acquitted.

The Brooklyn Common Council voted, last night, that a horse railroad on Grand-street, Eastern District, was necessary, and directed the City Clerk to publish the notice required by the Railroad act, calling for proposals for the privilege of the route. This line will extend from the foot of South Seventh-street, through Grand-street and Maspeth-avenue to Newtown.

Cotton advanced ⅛c. ℘ lb yesterday, with sales of 1000 bales. Flour was in good demand, and prices favored sellers. Wheat was in request, but the firmness of holders checked business. Corn was moderately dealt in at uniform rates. Pork was actively inquired for at improved prices. Lard, Beef, Coffee, Sugars, Molasses, Oils and Whisky, were less sought after. Hay, Sole Leather, Common Resin and Spirits Turpentine were in fair demand. The Freight engagements were moderate.

A City Inspector at Last.

By a unanimous vote, the Aldermen last evening confirmed the Mayor's nomination of DANIEL E. DELAVAN as City Inspector. The language of their resolution of confirmation,—"that the Board do advise and consent to the *appointment*," &c.—while it was necessary to their own consistency, involves a wanton insult to Mr. DELAVAN. He probably will not resent it, however, on the ground that nobody will believe it true that the Aldermen "advised" his nomination. They have kept his name in Alderman BOOLE's pocket for a fortnight, which is ample evidence that they did not "advise" his appointment, and they have only consented to it because they could not do better. When Alderman ADAMS heard that they were about to adopt the confirmation unanimously, he intimated that they had probably "seen" DELAVAN. Now to be "seen by the Aldermen" means something more than that one's fleshly body has passed in review before our august City Fathers, and the image of his substance rested for a moment upon their optic nerves. That the candidate for City Inspector has been "seen by the Aldermen," means that he has been closeted with an Aldermanic Committee, and that certain serious questions have been put to him, all tending to the one grand query: Would he strive his utmost if appointed to carry through six great schemes now understood to be on foot for undermining the Municipal treasury?

Now, that Mr. DELAVAN was "seen" so far as to be fully catechized we do not doubt; but that he answered satisfactorily, we are glad to believe that his confirmation does not prove. Mr. DELAVAN has the reputation of being an honest man, and, moreover, he is too shrewd a politician to commit political suicide in the vulgar fashion common with City Inspectors. Why then do the Aldermen unanimously confirm him?

In the first place, the exposure made in this journal of the six prospective schemes, to which we have alluded, has inspired the Aldermanic engineers with wholesome terror. Then, the Board of Councilmen are not all satisfied with the shape that affairs have been taking. The Aldermen would have preferred that there should be no City Inspector appointed at all, nor any contracts made. It would then have become their duty to have the necessary street cleaning done by days' work; the Ward Inspectors would have been called to supervise this work—the Aldermen, having all the patronage in their own hands, would have ruled the Ward Inspectors. This was a fine plan for the Aldermen, but a poor plan for the Councilmen; and as the smaller Board could not perfect many of its schemes without the coöperation of the larger, it was worth while for the former to pay some attention to the threats of the latter, and put things into such a form that the profits might be shared. But a still more potent argument proceeded from the Mayor's Office. Ever since His Honor stormed the City Inspector's Rooms through its second-floor windows, and assumed to himself the captaincy of the Inspector's Department, the Aldermen had been aware that without assuming any more doubtful powers," Mr. TIEMANN might at once advertise for proposals and insist, just as the Charter does, that the lowest responsible bidder should take the job of street-cleaning. Should the Mayor adopt this policy, as acting City Inspector, he would share with the Comptroller and Corporation Counsel the entire disposition of three hundred thousand dollars per year. The Mayor had shown no disposition to do any such desperate thing, but it was rumored that he might be driven to the resolution, and indeed that he had already come to the end of his patience, and named his last candidate. What better could the Alderman do in the circumstances than they did? The nominee was entirely satisfactory to their "party," and indeed it would have been rather awkward to reject so noted a sachem. They postponed final action long enough to leave it always doubtful whether they had been compelled to forego all their coveted spoils or not. They make friends with inevitable fate and hope for the best.

As for the new Inspector himself, if he accepts office unpledged, he has a world of work to do, which, faithfully done, will reflect great credit upon him, before reaching those more radical and delicate duties on the performance of which the model Inspector of the future must found his fame. If he will throw overboard pending illegal contracts for the street cleaning—will refuse all complicity in any projected "little arrangements," and turn out of doors a crowd of ignorant and imbecile dependents, to replace them with a corps of competent men, fit to do the duty of his subordinates—he will gain lasting laurels, and put the tax-payers of New-York under a thousand obligations.

THE TWO BOBBIOS.—The New-York *Herald* will insist upon it that there are two Bobbios in Italy as there were two *Dromios* in the "Comedy of Errors." It also demands a river *Gogna* for Sardinia. There is in fact, however, a certain river Agugna in Sardinia, which has played no inconsiderable part in the present campaign, and may play a greater part in time to come. And there are also two towns in Sardinia, one of which, named Robbio, lies not far from the said river Agugna, while the other named Bobbio lies far away beyond the Po and near the frontier of Parma. One of these towns the Austrians, it seems, have recently occupied in force. If the town in question be Bobbio, they had already taken possession of it on the 13th of May. If on the other hand it be Robbio which they have honored with their presence, the movement indicates a disposition to contest the Lomelline with the Franco-Sardinian army, which has already in part passed the Sesia under the King of Sardinia, while the Emperor of the French had moved his head-quarters to Casale, as an indication of some great eastward movement of the main body at no distant day.

Libel Suits and the Press.

In perfect conformity with the precedents of several years' experience, a suit for libel brought against the TIMES by Mr. W. W. SMITH, was yesterday terminated in favor of this journal. The circumstances of this particular case throw so much light upon the ordinary origin of libel suits against the Press, and the fashion of its settlement is so full of wholesome instruction for those whom a moment of very natural excitement may lead into litigation with the daily journals, that we think it worthy a moment's attention from our readers.

About eighteen months ago, a young man named MOSES was murdered in the hotel kept by Mr. SMITH at Nevasink. Suspicion fastened at once upon an inmate of the house, who was arrested, brought to trial, convicted and executed. The scene of his execution was made more than usually painful by the conduct of the unhappy prisoner, who, evidently laboring under the most intense excitement, reviewed his own case in a passionately incoherent and illogical speech, the tenor of which went to show that he was really innocent of the crime for which he was to suffer, and that the guilty person was the landlord of the hotel himself. This speech was reproduced by the Reporters of the Press, and appeared, with other news of the day, in the TIMES. We took occasion, however, to point out to our readers the utterly worthless character of this most pitiable harangue; and it never for an instant occurred to us that any reasonable being could think of bestowing the least heed upon its accusations.

Mr. SMITH, however, on reading the account of the execution, became naturally indignant at finding his name coupled in the public prints with these ravings of a man maddened by shame and misery, and the near approach of death. He thought, as many men in the like position have, doubtless, thought before him, that the Press ought to be held responsible for the publicity given to such charges; and, notwithstanding our careful explanation of our own views on the subject, he prosecuted us for libel. The suit has been consummated; and while the character of Mr. SMITH—never for an instant impugned—has come out of the ordeal unscathed, the evident equity of the case has been confirmed to the TIMES. We have not been found guilty of libel, for the good and sufficient reason that there has been no libel perpetrated. We had incidentally fallen upon the misfortune of disseminating a charge which no sane man could for a moment entertain seriously, and the law absolves us from any responsibility for this act. In nine instances out of ten such must be the termination of suits for libel against the Press. Not once in twenty years can any journal having the slightest claim to respectability be expected to be proved guilty of libel in the full sense of that word. All considerations of justice and good feeling apart, it is so manifestly against the interest of every newspaper seeking reputation as an authority, to make itself the organ of personal spite, or petty malignity, that any private individual who may find his name accidentally connected by a leading journal with some disgraceful aspersions to which he is not liable, will always find it in every respect the wisest course for him to apply immediately to the authorities of the journal itself, and request of them a full correction of the misstatement. To resort at once to the weapons of the law in such cases is but a little wiser than it would be to draw a bowie-knife or revolver and anticipate all explanations by slaying the supposed offender. The freedom of the Press to comment upon passing events, and to give the public full chronicles of the history of each successive day, is recognized both by our laws and our customs as an integral element in our civilization. Where a reckless and licentious abuse of this freedom can be proved, it should, of course, be severely punished, and always will be while our Courts retain any character of judicial honesty. But such abuse should never be *presumed*. A suit for libel is a simple cutting off of all communications between the suitor and the sued. The person who thinks himself libeled in the Press, to-day, and by a courteous representation of the fact secures a retraction to-morrow, has achieved the best possible remedy of his wrong. The imputation vanishes with the disavowal, and the matter has come to an end. But he who chooses litigation as his means of redress, is sure only of a long and fatiguing interval of unpleasant excitement and of a heavy bill of legal costs. The chances are overwhelmingly against a verdict in his favor, and must continue to be so, while the public remain persuaded of the general justice and honesty with which the Press is, and for its own sake must be, administered.

THE AUSTRIAN ACCOUNT OF THE ACTION OF MONTEBELLO.—The *Fulton* brings us, at last, the official Austrian account of the action of the 20th of May. It is a carefully-prepared document, but bears such obvious marks of preparation for the sake of producing a specific impression, that the London *Times* itself, in comparing it with the Sardinian version of the same affair, is forced to admit that the Austrian is superior to the Italian as "DEFOE is superior to the author of *Baron Munchausen*." The "monstrous exaggeration" of the French numbers in the Austrian dispatch is also justly commented upon by the British apologist of Austria, who concludes, after a careful examination of Count GYULAI's elaborate plea for a victory, that the "result of the battle was honorable to the French, and that it will be for the Austrians to show, if they can, in future engagements, that the success of their enemies was due, not to superior military qualities, but only to the uncertain fortune of war."

The outrageously inaccurate and dishonest character of Count GYULAI's statement indeed fully bears out the criticism of JOMINI, which we have already quoted in these columns, upon the respective values of French and Austrian bulletins of war. The Sardinian story seems also to have been very highly colored in a sense opposite from the Austrian; and the substantial truth of history is undoubtedly to be looked for in the modest, decisive and intelligible dispatch of Gen. FOREY.

THE DELEGATE WAR.—We almost begin to fear that there is, after all, a degree of trouble deep in the bosom of the Democracy respecting the best mode of appointing delegates to Charleston. Most of the papers of that party express themselves in favor of the District system. That this is contrary to the programme, and that it will be quashed when the proper time comes, no sensible politician can for a moment doubt. Mr. CASSIDY, of the Albany *Atlas*, and Mr. DEAN RICHMOND, of the State Committee, know all this as well as we could tell them. They will listen to the remonstrances of the Hards with composure, give a polite ear to the Sage of Binghamton's friends, and talk gently as sucking doves about union, harmony and success. But when the Democratic State Convention meets, in the Fall, will they be moved from their purpose by the New-York *News* or the Albany *Standard*? We rather think not. Will they stop to consider how many village journals have expressed a preference for the District System? No, indeed. New-York must be a unit in Charleston. New-York must have no candidate, from the southern tier, or till the front rank of aspirants has fallen.

If, in the course of events, in order to save the harmony of the National Democracy, New-York is compelled to bring forth a man for the Presidency, why then it will be more important than ever that she should appear in the character of a unit.

It is all very well for the Hards to elicit public opinion, and publish long lists of Democratic organs; but the thing is already settled. The "documents," if they would like to see them, may be found in DEAN RICHMOND's overcoat pocket.

THE WOMAN'S HOSPITAL AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Our readers, fashionable, musical, charitable, curious, idle and busy, must not, for their own sakes, be suffered to forget that BELLINI's magnificent opera of "I Puritani" is to be performed at the Academy of Music to-night, for the benefit of one of the noblest benevolent institutions of New-York.

The cast of the opera for this occasion is an event in its way, including as it does, in the character of *Elvira*, a New-York lady of the highest distinction, Madame le Comtesse DE FERUSAC, formerly Miss THORNE, whose reputation *de salon* as an artist of the rarest quality should of itself suffice to fill the house. Madame DE FERUSAC will, moreover, be supported by the full force of Mr. STRAKOSCH's unrivaled operatic army, and everything augurs one of the most delightful operatic *fêtes* of the season. Those who cannot hear "I Puritani" to-night will do well to absent themselves from town immediately.

A CORRECTION.—In the communication of Mr. WOODRUFF, published yesterday morning, the quantity of offal removed by him was stated as 2,000 tons. It should have been 200,000 per annum.

Pfingst-Montag.

NINTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL OF THE NEW-YORK TURNVEREINS—FESTIVITIES IN ELM PARK.

"Pfingst-Montag,"—Pentecost, or Whit-Monday, is the great festival day of the year with the Germans of the Old World and the New. They celebrate it if they are "City pent," by excursions into the country;—if they dwell in the country, they still have their festive out door recreations. It is their welcome to the Spring,—their rejoicing that "Winter is over and gone, and the voice of the turtle is heard in the land."

Yesterday, our German citizens of this City and its vicinity, turned out in their thousands for this most worthy festival. It was "Pfingst-Montag." Wherever a German is, all the world over, he remembers that day. So, yesterday, the principal streets of the City were paraded by a procession of Germans, bound for Elm Park, in somewhat of the following order, and much gazed at by admiring citizens:

The Union Hussar Company, Third Regiment, Captain SAUER, mounted on fine horses and presenting a noble appearance; Dodworth's Germania Band; Company F of the Eleventh Regiment, Captain LUX; Band of the New-York German Rifle Corps; the New-York Rifle Corps, Captain BUSCH; the Festival Committee and Marshals, with their Adjutants; the Invited Turners, with the delegation from other cities; the Bands of the Krahkelia Gambrinia, and Bummelia Unions.

The Glee Clubs followed; the New-York Liedertafel and Maennerchor, the Allemania Club, the Frobsinn, Helvetia, Columbia, Mozart, Euphonia, Colonia, Saengerrunde, Schillerbund, Rheimscher Saengerbund, Teutonia Maennerchor, and many other companies, equally important, which we have not space to particularize.

Starting from Harmony Garden, Essex-street, at 8 o'clock in the morning, they marched through Grand-street, Bowery, Chatham-street, the Park, up Broadway, down Canal street, to the foot of Spring-street, where the *Alice Price* and the *Island Home* were in waiting to convey them to Striker's Bay, whence an easy road conducted them to Elm Park, the place of their destination.

By 2 o'clock, notwithstanding the ominous clouds, threatening rain, at least six thousand persons, women and children included, (and they equaled the men in numbers,) were assembled in Elm Park. A better place could not have been chosen. The trees are of the old native growth, with interlacing boughs, and when the rain did come pattering down, which it did three or four times, it only made a pleasant music on the leaves, and did not harm the gay hats of the ladies, which were tied to the branches and depended therefrom, like fruit pleasant to the eye, but forbidden to the touch. Underneath each tree a group of unbonneted, laughing women were enjoying themselves, plates and lager-bier glasses forming part of the crowd. They were like apples shaken from the trees of Paradise. It was dangerous for a bachelor to walk among them.

Precisely at two o'clock the singing by the various glee clubs commenced. Afterwards followed the gymnastic feats in relation to which special mention should be made to the feats of several of the juvenile Turners, boys from ten to fifteen years old, about 300 of whom were present. Many of these little fellows performed astonishing things in the "Turner" or gymnastic line. The adult Turners were equal to their established reputation. Those who have not witnessed their feats can have but little idea of them.

Mayor TIEMANN was invited to the festival and intended to be present but business interfered with his inclination. Police Commissioner STILLWELL and Deputy-Superintendent CARPENTER were there, and in reply to Mr. KAUFMANN, President of the German Republican Central Club, made neat speeches, highly complimentary to the Germans. The whole proceedings at the festival were more than usually pleasant. If the day had been brighter and there had been no constant threatening of rain, nothing would have been wanting to have rendered the "Pfingst-Montag" of this year, the best of the nine years of anniversaries which the Turnverein have celebrated. As it was, it was one of the best, and deserves a hearty encomium.

From Havana.

NEWS ONE DAY LATER—ARRIVAL OF THE PHILADELPHIA—THE HEALTH OF THE PORT.

The U. S. mail steamship *Philadelphia*, ELISHA HOWES, Esq., commanding, left New-Orleans June 5 for New-York *via* Havana, at which port she arrived on the morning of the 8th, and sailed on the P. M. of the same day, arriving at this port last evening. The *Philadelphia* transferred 104 passengers at Havana, and brings 164 passengers, a fair cargo, and $215,000 in specie for New-York.

She passed U. S. M. steamer *Empire City* the P. M. of the 8th, about 30 miles this side of Havana.

There was little of interest occurring at Havana. The Island is healthier at present than it has been known to be in many years at the same period.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

CHARLESTON, Sunday, June 12.

The steamer *Isabel*, arrived to-day, brings Havana dates of the 10th. Reports Sugar quiet; stock at Havana and Matanzas, 400,000 boxes. Molasses unchanged. Freights inactive.

FIRE IN EAST TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET.—Yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, a fire broke out in the Empire Kindling-wood Factory, No. 78 East Twenty-fifth-street, owned and occupied by WM. L. WILLIAMS. The fire was first discovered in the vicinity of the boiler connected with the engine. The fire spread with great rapidity, and in a few minutes after the flames were first discovered, some stables adjoining were also in a blaze. The firemen prevented the flames from extending beyond the factory and stables. Damage about $5,000—not insured.

WEST POINT ACADEMY.

Annual Examination.

EXERCISES OF THE WEEK—THE EXAMINING COMMITTEE—NAMES OF THE GRADUATING CLASS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WEST POINT, Monday, June 13, 1859.

As a legitimate result of the northeast winds which have prevailed for the last day or two, we are enjoying the luxury of an energetic rain. All the morning the clouds scudded about as if uncertain what their work was to be. Finally they settled sullenly down on the sides of the mountains and are now relieving themselves of their liquid burdens. A few ladies resolutely persisted until noon in strolling through the grounds attached to the Academy; then they found themselves obliged to retire under shelter. After dinner a few endeavored to enjoy the prospect from the piazza of the hotel, but the water view so predominated that these finally found themselves under the necessity of retreating to the halls and parlors of the building where they are at present enjoying themselves as they are best able to. Of course the storm has proved a most disagreeable interruption to the out-door exercises of Examination-week in the Military Academy.

By an act of Congress approved Aug. 8, 1846, the President is authorized to appoint a Board of Visitors to attend this annual examination. The whole number of visitors each year is not to exceed one half the number of States in the Union. They are to be selected alternately from every second state, each member of the Board being a *bona fide* resident citizen of the State from which he is appointed, not less than six members are to be taken from among officers actually serving in the militia, and a second member is not to be taken from any Congressional District until every other District in the State shall have supplied a member. No compensation is to be made to these visitors beyond the payment of their board while at the Military Academy, and an allowance not to exceed eight cents per mile for traveling by the shortest mail route from their homes to the Academy and back. It is their duty to report at the commencement of the session of Congress next succeeding their visit the actual state of the discipline, instruction, police administration and fiscal affairs of the institution. The visitors for the present year are as follows:

Colonel Rufus L. Baker, Connecticut.
Dr. John P. Barnes, Alabama.
Major William Beard, Louisiana.
George W. Cass, Esq., Pennsylvania.
Gen. George E. Danforth, New-York.
Charles Eldridge, Esq., Wisconsin.
Hon. Augustine Haines, Maine.
Col. John E. Heard, Massachusetts.
Ethelbert Hibben, Oregon.
Col. John Johnston, Ohio.
Hon. John Kerr, North Carolina.
Capt. Thomas T. Lee, Maryland.
Gen. S. B. Lowry, Minnesota.
L. R. Page, Esq., Mississippi.
Gen. T. C. Smith, Florida.
Ebenezer Starne, Esq., Georgia.
V. P. Van Antwerp, Esq., Iowa.

Of these individuals Dr. BARNES, of Alabama, declined to serve. The Board was organized by the election of Col. JOHNSTON, of Ohio, as President, and Col. HEARD, of Massachusetts, as Secretary. The examinations began Thursday the 2d inst., and have proceeded daily since, occupying from 9 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon. They will probably be concluded this afternoon. The Committee express themselves gratified with the efficiency displayed thus far, but the effect which the examinations may have on the relative standing of the members of the lower classes cannot be known for some days to come.

Each afternoon, during the examination, the cadets have had out-door exercises for the edification of the members of the Board of Visitors, as well as for the special delectation of the ladies. Wednesday, the 1st of June, and the day preceding the commencement of the examination, a collation was served at the Superintendent's, Col. DELAFIELD. Members of the Visiting Board who had arrived were present, as well as numerous ladies. Thursday, the cadets were reviewed. Friday, they displayed their skill in handling sea-coast artillery.

This exercise was very effective and highly creditable. Monday a Battalion Drill took place; Tuesday the cadets were exercised with the light artillery and the siege battery. Thursday they displayed their skill in riding the horse. Three hundred ladies and gentlemen witnessed this exercise in the riding hall. Afterwards the performances with the bayonet and foil were gone through. Friday the cadets were to be practiced in mortar firing, but the exercise was postponed until this afternoon, when a brief lull in the storm enabled the graduating class to display the proficiency they had attained in the use of the mortar.

The following table shows the names of the different members of this class, their relative rank and their age when they entered the Academy. They complete a five years' course of instruction with their graduation:

Order of General Merit.	Names.	State.	Age at date of Admission. Years.	Months.
1	William E. Merrill	At Large	16	8
2	Samuel H. Locket	Ala	16	11
3	Charles R. Collins	Pa	17	9
4	Chauncey B. Reese	N. Y.	16	6
5	Orlando G. Wagner	Pa	17	5
6	Robert F. Beckham	Va	17	1
7	Moses H. Wright	Tenn	17	11
8	Edward G. Bush	Ill	16	6
9	Francis L. Guenther	N. Y.	16	3
10	Elias B. Carling	Md	16	11
11	Martin D. Hardin	At Large	17	0
12	Eugene M. Baker	N. Y.	16	11
13	Jonathan N. Hall	Mich	17	4
14	Roderic Stone	Minn	17	6
15	Francis J. Crilley	Pa	17	5
16	Allen L. Anderson	Ohio	17	6
17	Edwin H. Stoughton	Vt	16	0
18	Caleb H. Carlton	Ohio	17	10
19	Joseph Wheeler, Jr.	N. Y.	17	9
20	John J. Upham	Wis	16	0
21	Abraham K. Arnold	Pa	17	3
22	Henry A. F. Worth	At Large	16	0

The following are the names of the recently appointed cadets. They are required to report themselves personally at the Academy between the 1st and the 20th of June. Those who have complied with this regulation up to the present date are indicated by a star:

MAINE.

Ozias A. Blanchard.

CONNECTICUT.

Charles H. Lester.*

VERMONT.

Charles F. Rockwell.*

NEW YORK.

Wm. R. King,*
Hulburt G. Townsend,
Charles L. Fitzhugh,
Livingston Lansing.*
James Aug. Fruin,

NEW JERSEY.

Wm. C. Barnard,*
James M. Sanno.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Charles W. Smith,
James William Reilly,*
Wm. H H. Benyaurd,*
Charles A. Whiteworth,*
Joseph R. Cook,
Francis Oursler,*
Wm. B. Stevenson,*
Frank H. Phipps,*
Thomas. S. Doebler,
John G. Burler.*

MARYLAND.

Jacob Henry Counselman.

VIRGINIA.

Wm. E. Gibson.
John S. Font.*

NORTH CAROLINA.

John A. Jackson,
Robert V. Cowan.*

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Colin McRea Weatherby.

GEORGIA.

Thos. J. Burton,*
Matthew T. Nunnally.*

KENTUCKY.

Rice E. Graves,*
Bartholomew Duprey,
Joseph Robertson.

OHIO.

James David Robb,*
John A. Nesbit.
Peter S. Michil,*
Herrison McDowell,
Asa H. Holgate,*
John R. McGinnis.
Robert F. Sprout,*

LOUISIANA.

Leonce N. Olivier,*
Armand Selly.*

INDIANA.

Elisha E. Drumb,*
William J. Turning,
Volney P. Mason,*
Jerome H. Chamberlain.
George Millikin,*

ILLINOIS.

Francis Richmond,*
Joseph W. Vance.*

MISSISSIPPI.

Wm. A. Brown,*
Charles R. Adams.

TENNESSEE.

George Marchbanks,*
Charles H. Conner,*
Charles W. S. Wilkinson,*
John Henry March.*

ALABAMA.

Alto V. Lee,*
Wm. S. Cowen.*
W. O. Winston, Jr.,*

MISSOURI.

Charles E. Blackwell,*
John M. Arnett.*
Joseph Crane, Jr.,*

WISCONSIN.

James A. Swain, Jr.,*

MINNESOTA.

Henry Clay Wilkinson.

KANSAS.

David H. Kinzie.

MICHIGAN.

George A. Baker.*

Vacant Districts at this date: Sixth, New-York; First, Illinois; Fourth, Alabama; Fifth, Missouri; Utah; Third, Louisiana.

APPOINTMENTS AT LARGE.

1. John M. Wright.
2. Henry H. Lee.*
3. Josiah H. V. Field.*
4. Thomas Ward.*
5. Samuel C. Clark.
6. Thomas Rowland.
7. Geo. D. Ramsay, Jr.*
8. Jas. B. Washington.*
9. James R. Tyler.
10. Edward Y. Buchanan.

* Reported in person at the Academy to date, June 13.

Quite a number of visitors are at the Point at present. Gen. SCOTT is at COZZEN's, but has no review of the cadets the present year. Col. DELAFIELD, the commandant of the post, shows every attention to private visitors, but discourages the landing of large parties, as they break in upon the ordinary routine of cadet life and are likely to do damage to the buildings and grounds. Pic-nic parties are absolutely prohibited landing. W——g.

FROM TURK'S ISLAND.—By the arrival of the schooner *S. B. James*, Captain ROBBINS, from Grand Turk, we have advices to the 2d inst. There were very heavy rains at the Islands, destroying the most of the salt on hand, and overflowing the salt pans.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

THE CUBA QUESTION—INDICTMENT OF THE EX-SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC PRINTING, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 13.

Recently-received information from Madrid, of an altogether reliable character, shows that, however desirable it may be for the United States to acquire Cuba, there is no prospect whatever of such a consummation, nor is there any probability of the negotiation of a commercial treaty between Spain and this country.

The Grand Jury this morning found a true bill against Mr. SEAMAN, Ex-Superintendent of Public Printing, for malfeasance in office. The District Court has adjourned till December, and in the meantime a process will be issued for the arrest of the accused.

The contract for carrying the mails between New-Orleans and Key West, semi-monthly, has been relet to the Southern Steamship Company. They are to receive $69,000, or $11,000 less than heretofore. The Company also agree to extend the trips to Havana, the postages to be the only compensation.

It is known that Mr. MASON, our Minister to France, is desirous of retaining his position more on account of his family's preference to remain abroad than his own; and that his resignation would long ago have been acceptable to the President. The rumor, however, that Senator SLIDELL will be his successor is generally credited, although the truth of the report is not placed beyond doubt.

Arrival of the Overland Mail at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, June 13.

The California Overland Mail of the 20th May arrived last night.

The proprietors of the San Francisco *Evening Bulletin* were fined $100 each for publishing Mrs. SICKLES' confession.

A party of Lieut. BEALE's men had been attacked at Pah Utah Springs by the Mohave Indians.

Passengers report 3,000 Texans encamped near Fort Belknap for the purpose of exterminating the Caddo Reserve Indians. The Governor of Texas had called for United States troops to proceed against the marauders, and three companies of dragoons, under Major VAN DORN, were on their way from Forts Washita and Belknap.

Major VAN DORN had had an encounter with Apache Indians, killing 40 or 50, and taking 30 prisoners.

The Renewed Pike's Peak Excitement.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, June 13.

The Express has arrived here with dates from Denver City to the 7th inst., and $1,400 in gold dust. The accounts received are of the same nature as those previously reported, and the practicability of the mines is considered to be established. The first supply trains had arrived at the mines with provisions, which commanded good prices and ready sales.

The Kansas Election—The Indian Troubles.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, June 13.

Advices from Kansas say that Douglas County elected seven Republican Delegates to the Constitutional Convention; Bourbon and Lykins, each one Republican and one Democrat; Atchison and Riley have each a small Republican majority; Johnson and Wyandotte, small Republican majorities; Lawrence, four hundred Republican majority.

A dispatch from Independence says a party of soldiers had surprised 60 lodges of Indians near Pawnee Rock, killing 45, including 20 women.

The Utah Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, June 13.

The Utah mail has arrived here, but it brings no news of importance. The Republicans have a majority of three in the Constitutional Convention. The *Valley Tan* had been transferred to JOHN HARTNETT, Secretary of the Territory.

Connecticut City Elections.

WATERBURY, Monday, June 13.

At the annual city election, held here to-day, the whole Republican ticket was elected. CHARLES BENEDICT, Mayor, by 50 majority over FISH, the Democratic candidate.

NEW LONDON, Monday, June 13.

At the city election, held here to-day, the Republicans elected their Mayor and all the Aldermen and Common Council.

Present from the Emperor of Russia to the Wife of Captain Hudson.

BOSTON, Monday, June 13.

The Emperor of Russia has presented to Mrs. HUDSON a diamond brooch, valued at $5,000, in acknowledgment of the courtesies extended by Captain HUDSON when in command of the *Niagara* to some Russian officers while he was engaged in laying the Atlantic Cable.

The frigate *Constellation*, at the Navy-yard, was put in commission to-day and her crew taken on board. Lieutenant McDONOUGH is Acting Commander.

Fires.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN CONCORD.

CONCORD, N. H., Monday, June 13.

A destructive fire occurred in this city last night, totally destroying the Old South Congregational Church, NORRIS' bakery, and five dwelling houses; several other buildings were damaged, including the Masonic Temple. The church, organ and bell were valued at $11 000. No insurance. NORRIS' loss was $5,000; mostly insured. The total loss is about $20,000.

FIRE IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Monday, June 13.

Four stables and six dwellings, occupied by Irish and colored people, on North Grove-street, were destroyed by fire last night. They were all small wooden buildings of little value.

FIRE IN LOWELL.

BOSTON, Monday, June 13.

A fire in Lowell, yesterday, destroyed the sawmill of A. L. BROOKS, on Western-avenue, and the building adjoining owned by HORACE FLETCHER. Loss, $10,000.

FIRE IN TORONTO, C. W.

TORONTO, Monday, June 13.

The lumber-yard and steam-factory of SMITH, BURKE & Co., and a number of adjacent buildings, were destroyed by fire on Saturday. Loss, $24,000; no insurance. A large number of workmen have been thrown out of employment by the fire.

Procession of German Singing Associations, &c., in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Monday, June 13.

The German Singing Associations procession this morning, escorted by a military company, with numerous flags, banners, and bands of music, proceeded to Front-street Theatre, where a grand concert took place. The procession was very long and attracted much attention. Many houses were decorated with flags, evergreens, etc.

Another Execution in Canada.

BELLEVILLE, C. W., Monday, June 13.

SAMUEL P. ROCK was hung this morning, for the murder of R. D. DICKIE. He made a speech of half an hour, confessing the crime, and closed by asking the crowd to join him in the Lord's Prayer, which he repeated.

Presbyterian Synod of Canada.

TORONTO, Monday, June 13.

The Synod of the United Presbyterian Church of Canada, commenced its sittings here to-day.

Condition of the Steamship Edinburgh.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Saturday, June 11.

The exact amount of injury to the *Edinburgh* is yet unknown. A diving apparatus was only available to-day, and the report cannot be fully depended upon. The ship can be repaired here; but labor is scarce, and the progress of the work will be slow. The cargo will all be discharged except that in the afterhold, which will lighten the ship to twelve feet draft, when it is thought the injury can be easily got at. The repairs will, probably, take from three weeks to a month.

Bark Amy on Fire.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, June 12.

The bark *Amy*, HAMMOND, from Apalachicola for Norwich, put into Quarantine, yesterday, in distress, having been struck by lightning on the 10th, and set on fire. At last accounts she was still burning. She has a cargo of seven hundred bales cotton.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Monday, June 13.

The United States Mail steamship *Star of the South* arrived at the Bar at 12 o'clock Saturday night. All well.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE FOURTH OF JULY.—The Joint Committee of the Common Council which is charged with the preparations for the celebration of the Fourth of July, met at 3 P. M. yesterday at Room No. 8, City Hall. The Chairman appointed the following sub-Committees: On Fireworks, Councilmen McCarty and Bickford, Alderman Genet. On Music, Councilmen Bulteel and Lent, Alderman Lynes. On Stands, Councilman Allen, Aldermen Brady and Tuomey. Communications from the two Veteran corps and the Empire City Regatta Club, asking for appropriations to enable them to participate in the celebration, were referred to a Special Committee, and the meeting adjourned.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR, Tuesday, June 14.

United States District Court.—Nos. 3, 39, 2, 27, 9, 37, 38 24, 25.

Supreme Court—Circuit—*Part I.*—Nos. 1047, 1727, 1937, 1953, 1955, 257, 1731, 1573, 1959, 1965, 1967, 1971, 1973, 1977, 1979; 1419, 1943, 1789, 1727, 1438. *Part II.*—Oyer and Terminer.

Superior Court.—*Part I.*—Nos. 61, 155, 263, 22½, 148, 428, 186, 260½, 32 255, 551½, 660, 4, 467 536 161 216, 592, 680. *Part II.*—Nos. 665, 673, 678, 679, 664, 643, 680, 681, 683, 687, 689, 456 463 635, 663, 616.

Common Pleas.—*Part I.*—Liquor cases. *Part II.*—Nos. 1017, 1018, 1055, 1063, 1075, 1085, 129, 614, 295, 422, 699 700, 984 989 883, 795 879, 977, 597, 827, 908, 909, 1429, 1430, 22, 70, 641 786, 847, 860, 1000, 1019.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.

Before Justice Roosevelt.

THE OLD POLICE CASES.

The People ex rel. Thomas Beatty vs. *The Board of Police.*—The Court met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Field resumed his argument, and took up the various objections made to the return. He contended that the respondents were right in disputing the original title of these claimants. Mr. Field then passed to the alleged repugnancy of the second and third branches of the return. He said it was well known to the Court that the actions of these relators were so extraordinary that they required special and perhaps unusual averments They were found Policemen *de facto*, but refused to perform duty, and publicly declared that they did not belong to the Metropolitan force. The respondents, therefore, justly aver that they withdrew, the Court of Appeals having decided that they were, *nolens volens*, in office. Referring to Judge Strong's opinion in the Court of Appeals, Mr. Field argued that the decision in the case of McCune did not control these cases. The Court expressly leaves out of consideration the ordinance of the Common Council establishing a "Watch," and the collision at the City Hall, on the ground that it was not shown that McCune was concerned in the one or acted under the other. In these cases both these points are introduced; and they stand, therefore, upon a very different footing.

After reciting the different parts of the return, and claiming that they were proper issues of fact, Mr. Field insisted that a *mandamus* could not go to displace one man for the benefit of another, as it would decide upon a suit between two parties, the rights of a third. He referred to 6 Com. Law Reports, 269; and 33 Eng. Law and Eq., 87.

The Court inquired how it was that this question was not decided in the Court of Appeals?

Mr. Field replied that the question was not raised before it. It was not then averred that the force was full, as it now is. The Attorney-General can file a *quo warranto* to eject the 600 or more officers who have been, as the other side allege, illegally appointed in place of the old force. About 650 men have been removed, resigned, died, or in some way are disposed of without question.

AN EXCITING SCENE.

Mr. Field said that the counsel on the other side had been in the midst of his clients during the riots at the City Hall in 1857.

Mr. Dean rose with some warmth, and said the statement was untrue, and the learned counsel knew it.

Mr. Field reiterated his statement.

Mr. Dean said he was *not* there, but that Mr. Field was at that time in the Recorder's office, endeavoring to stir up a riot. [Here, the ex-policemen, who crowded the room, burst into loud applause.]

Mr. Field said that such conduct of itself was sufficient justification of the action of the Police Commissioners. If he were on the Board, he would never, except upon compulsion, replace these men, and if compelled to do so, would think it ample ground for their instant removal. The Court ought to be satisfied by such conduct, that these men were not entitled to any assistance in their efforts to obtain office, for which their conduct shows them clearly to be unfit.

Ex-Judge Dean, for the relators, supported the motion to quash the return. He insisted that it was evasive and inconsistent. In such case the Court should at once quash the writ.

Mr. Brady—You mean the return?

Mr. Field—No, no; he is quite right; the writ should be quashed. [Laughter.]

Mr. Dean accepted Mr. Brady's suggestion, and continued. He said that it was not alleged that his clients were removed, but that they did not do their duty. The Board itself did not do their duty, but did that of itself put them out of office?

Nor was it sufficient objection to the petitions of the relators that they did not allege that they were in office at and *after* the passing of the Police act, nor that they were citizens *at that time, &c., &c.*, as claimed by respondents. The Board of Police might remove them if they wanted any of these requisites, but such deficiencies did not of themselves effect their displacement from office.

Mr. Dean contended that the return was impertinent and false—that it stated questions of law instead of matters of fact, and ought to be quashed with costs upon every application.

Mr. Brady is to follow on Tuesday.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Bernard T. Clarke vs. *Anne A. Clarke.*—Report confirmed and divorce granted.

Before Justice Roosevelt.

Emeline J. Clement vs. *Abraham D. Clement.*—Motion for alimony denied.

Uriah M. Lee et al. vs. *George Selleck, imp.*—The plaintiffs having regularly and in good faith appealed from the judgment against them, and given the security required in such case, the application to discharge the attachment should not be granted and is denied.

Francis A. Palmer et al. vs. *Elisha Smedley et al.*—Ordered that the second defence be stricken out as superfluous, and that the third defence also be stricken out, unless made more definite and certain in the particulars indicated in the notice, within ten days.

Jordan Mott et al. vs. *Garret H. Striker et al.*—Reference to Chas. Stuart, Esq., to inquire into the facts and report the evidence, with his opinion thereon; and that the final decision of the motion be suspended until his report is received, and then heard, upon two days' notice. D. D. Field for plaintiff; J. E. Beers for defendant Ann Striker.

Charles Burrall, Jr., vs. *Benj. Rathburn et al.*—Order to show cause granted.

In re the Application of Chas. E. Smith et al.—Referred to J. B. Hary, Esq., to take additional proof, and report.

Robert D. Dwyer vs. *James L. Smith et al.*—Motion for arrest of defendants denied, with liberty to renew it, on proper notice to defendants, and on a more specific affidavit, or on the proofs at the trial.

Circuit.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Pacific Bank vs. *M. Gilhooley.*—This case was reported in Saturday's Times. The Jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff in the full amount claimed, with interest.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term.

Before Justice Slosson.

LIBEL SUIT AGAINST THE TIMES—REPORT OF DONNELLY'S EXECUTION—PUBLICATION OF OFFICIAL PROCEEDINGS.

W. W. Smith vs. *Henry J. Raymond and Edward B. Wesley.*—This was an action against the defendants as the editor and proprietor of the Times for a libel. It will be remembered that, in January, 1858, young Donnelly was executed, in New-Jersey, for the murder of Albert S. Moses, a barkeeper at the Seaview House. At the time of his execution Donelly made a lengthy speech, in which he asseverated his own innocence, and attempted (most unjustifiably) to throw suspicion of the murder on an innocent man, the plaintiff in this action. A full report of the proceedings on the execution, including the speech of Donnelly, and this aspersion of the plaintiff was published in the Times of Jan. 9, 1858. Accompanying it, and in the same number of the paper, was an editorial article, expressing the fullest conviction that Donnelly was guilty and that his insinuations against the present plaintiff were merely invented in order to give his surviving relatives the comfort of believing that he was innocent.

For the publication of the passage of Donnelly's speech reflecting on this plaintiff, the latter brought the present action, which came on for trial to-day.

The evidence in the case was chiefly documentary. The plaintiffs put in evidence:

1. The libel itself, the publication of which was admitted.

2. The admission of defendants that the circulation of the Times at that time was thirty thousand copies.

The evidence for the defendants consisted in:

1. The testimony of the Sheriff of New-Jersey by whom Donnelly was executed, taken upon a commission. The principal point in his testimony was that it was always the custom in New-Jersey at the execution of convicts to ask them if they have anything to say, and to allow them to make a last dying speech upon the scaffold immediately prior to their execution. The custom was to allow them to say what they wish to. He (the Sheriff) never knew a case where this privilege was refused. This custom had existed as long as he had known anything about executions, say 25 years; how much longer he did not know, James Donelly made such a speech. On cross-examination he testified that Donnelly was executed at Freehold within an inclosed yard of the prison where he was confined, and, according to the statute of New Jersey. Theer were about ninety persons who were admitted as witnesses of the execution. He delivered his address in presence of these ninety persons only, and in the inclosed yard of the prison. It was not a written address.

2. The defence also put in evidence the editorial comments on the speech, published in the same issue, and already referred to; also offered a stipulation on the part of plaintiff conceding that the report was correct.

In addition to the facts above stated, the plaintiff offered an article quoted from another paper into the Times of September following, and referring to the case, but this was excluded by the court.

Benjamin Vaughan Abbott, for the defendants, said the defence would move to dismiss the complaint. He would make that motion under the act of 1854, chapter 130, which was as follows: "No reporter, editor or proprietor of any newspaper shall be liable to any action, &c., for a fair and true report in such newspaper of any judicial, legislative or other public official proceedings of any statement, speech, argument or debate in the course of the same, except upon actual proof of malice in making such report, which shall in no case be implied from the fact of publication." Counsel observed there was no question made in this case but that the report was fair and true. That was admitted. Nor was there any offer to show actual malice. The plaintiff relied only on the general implication of malice, founded on the fact of publication. The statute was, therefore, a perfect defence to the action, if the speech of Donnelly was a speech made in the course of a judicial or other public official proceeding. He would not, of course, contend that the speech was in itself a judicial proceeding, or an official one; but it was a speech made in the course of the proceeding.

The proceeding itself was clearly within the Statute. The execution of a condemned criminal was, [illegible], a *judicial* proceeding. If not that, it was [illegible] an official proceeding; that could not be [illegible]; and it was presumably a *public* proceeding.

Justice Slosson said that he should hold it a public proceeding within the meaning of the Statute, if witnesses were admitted as described by the Sheriff, although it might be conducted in the inclosed yard.

Mr. Abbott continued. Then the only question could be whether the speech of the criminal could be considered as made "in the course" of this public official proceeding. It was on this point that defence introduced the testimony to a usage to allow the condemned to speak upon the scaffold. They relied also on his Honor's acquaintance with a custom as old as the system of public capital punishments, of allowing the prisoner to speak. Such a usage, so ancient and so uniform, gave the man condemned to death a *quasi* right to make an address. Grant that the right was not absolute. Grant that the Sheriff had the right to stop the prisoner, or to limit his time. Notwithstanding, if the Sheriff did not do this, but allowed the prisoner to proceed, his speech was made in the course of the proceeding. In respect even to the arguments of counsel in Court, there were limits to the right of speech. The counsel always spoke by courtesy of the Court. The Court could exclude any points from discussion, or could limit the time which counsel should occupy. But it was not therefore to be pretended that the speech of a lawyer, in arguing a case, was not made "in the course of a judicial proceeding." The test was not whether the party had an absolute right to speak, nor whether the speech was an essential part of the proceeding; nor whether the subject matter was relevant to the proceeding. The simple question was, whether it was a speech duly and regularly made, by permission of the officer conducting the proceeding, and under a usage authorizing it to be made in such a case. If so, it was made "in the course" of the proceeding. The object of the statute was not to throw upon the Press a duty of deciding nice and delicate questions of the right to make this or that speech, at this or that stage of this or that proceeding, but, on the contrary, to give the Press a protection in publishing correct reports of what might be actually said and done, in the orderly and usual conduct of the matter in hand.

Augustus Prentice, for the plaintiff, contended that the statute was never intended to bear so broad a construction as that contended for. The party brought forward for execution was not an actor, no a participant in the proceeding. He was brought forward to suffer, merely; not to share in the proceedings. He was under no responsibility. He had no official functions to perform in or about the ceremonies of the solemnity. He had no recognizable right of speech. If he was permitted to speak, it was by non-interference of the Sheriff merely, but was no part of the proceeding; no more than if any bystander or witness had interrupted the execution to express his opinion upon the case, and no objection had been made to his speaking. That the speech of the condemned was no part of the proceeding was clearly shown by the fact that it could not by any legal possibility have any influence or effect upon the proceeding. No one could take any notice of what he said. No matter what the prisoner could say, nothing could be done upon it. The execution could not be delayed or postponed. This clearly showed that the speech was not like the argument of counsel, and was not in law any part of the proceeding; it was a mere interruption indulged by sufferance. Counsel cited a case from the 22 Barbour's Reports, where an application for the extradition of a criminal had been made to the Governor, and after he had decided the case an affidavit was made to be used in reference to it. There it was held that there was no privilege, because the Governor had no longer power to act on the affidavit. So in the case of the speech of Donelly, there was no power in any one to act on what he might say.

Justice Slosson said the statute was new, and had not received any judicial construction, and he thought it a grave question whether it was intended to bear so broad a construction as the defence claimed. The language of the statute was somewhat obscure. He was inclined to regard it as intended to protect reporters and editors in the publication of such character, but thought that the question was one which ought to go before the General Term. In some respects the best way to carry it up would be on a nonsuit; but the effect of that would be, that, if the General Term should hold the action maintainable, the case must be tried again from the commencement. He did not understand that either side could have any facts to put in on a new trial not now before the Jury. Therefore to save that trouble, he would direct the jury to find on the question of damages merely, and would allow the plaintiff to take a verdict subject to the opinion of the General Term.

The cause was then summed up by the counsel on the question of damages.

Justice Slosson charged the jury briefly. He said, that for the purpose of their deliberations they were to consider that the defendants had published a libel on the plaintiff, and one highly calculated to wound his feelings and injure his reputation. The charge was one of the most serious and damaging character that could be made. But they were also to consider that there was no allegation of actual malice against the defendants, and they must, also, consider the effect of the editorial protest accompanying the article. In estimating the damages, they might award for disgrace and injury to feelings, but the case was not one in which they could give exemplary damages.

After a short deliberation the Jury returned, stating that they found a verdict for the *defendants*; and being polled, all expressed their individual concurrence. Objection being taken to the form of this verdict as irregular, the Court having directed the Jury to assess the plaintiffs' damages, the verdict was changed to one of six and a quarter cents in favor of plaintiff.

J. Senter and Aug. Prentice for plaintiff; Benj. N. Abbott and Lyman Abbott for defendants.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term.

Before Justice Hoffman.

OPINION IN THE PETTIGREW CASE.

John Pettigrew vs. *The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York.*—Motion by the defendants to set aside and vacate a judgment and all proceedings subsequent thereto. R. Busteed for the motion, and G. Dean in opposition.

Hoffman, J.—The plaintiff recovered a judgment against the defendants on the 15th of January, 1859, for the sum of $25,700 28, besides costs. About $57,765 of this amount was for the performance of a contract for regulating Sixty-third street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

The contract on which this part of the claim was founded was dated the 26th day of November, 1852, and in the copy annexed to the complaint, provided for payment for the work as follows:

"For all work which shall be blasted, and broken to a suitable size for carting, including its removal and deposit in embankment, the sum of sixty cents per cubic yard shall be paid, and twelve cents per cubic yard for earth excavated, and *forty-two* cents per cubic yard for earth filling; culverts, per running foot, $1."

The plaintiff sued the defendants upon this alleged contract, alleging performance of the work as stipulated, and demand and refusal of payment.

The defendants, by answer, insisted upon the fact of a discontinuance of the work contracted for, upon the ground being taken for the Central Park, and notice of such discontinuance being given.

The case was referred, was litigated, and judgment given in favor of the plaintiff, from which no appeal has been taken.

It is therefore sufficient to observe, that if the referee was wrong upon the point contested and decided by him, the error cannot now be redressed; plainly it cannot be done in this mode.

The present application is made upon the ground that the original bid of the plaintiff was 22 cents per cubic yard for the earth filling, instead of 42 cents; that the original record of the contract made in a book kept in the Street Commissioner's office has been altered by an erasure of *twenty* and substitution of the word *forty*; and that it appeared by a copy of the estimates transmitted to the Common Council by the Street Commissioner, Oct. 29, 1852, stating his award to the plaintiff of the contract, that 22 cents was the actual amount.

By that document the then Street Commissioner reported that the contract was awarded to the plaintiff as the lowest bidder. It appears upon its face that the bid of the plaintiff was for excavating earth, per cubic yard, (250 yards,) 12 cents; for filling earth, per cubic yard, (35,000 yards,) 22 cents; for excavating and removing rock, per cubic yard, (500 yards,) 60 cents; and for culverts, per running foot (180 feet,) $1 per foot. The aggregate of the bid amounted to $8 197.

There were thirteen other bidders, whose offer for the filling earth, per cubic yard, varied from thirty cents to sixty-nine cents. Four of these offers were from forty-nine cents upwards. The lowest aggregate of the other bidders was $10,650. The highest was $24 806 50.

The additional charge of 20 cents upon the earth filling of 35 000 yards would add $7,000 to the above amount of the plaintiff's offer, making it $15,197. Four of the offers would, then, exceed it in the aggregate, the lowest of such four being $17,632 50.

It is sworn to, and not contested, that the habit of the plaintiff in every extensive contract of a similar nature with the Corporation, was not to take a copy of the contract; that he did not do it at this time; that he or his attorney obtained the copy annexed to the complaint, upon commencing the action, which was certified by the Deputy Street Commissioner. The contracts are entered in a book kept in the office.

It is also shown, that upon the trial the original book was produced in evidence before the referee, and produced by the plaintiff's attorney.

The plaintiff in his affidavit to oppose the present motion, denies any knowledge, information or suspicion of any alteration in the contract, "or that it was not in exact accordance with his bids for the said work," until he saw the communication of Mr. Lowell, of the 21st day of February, 1859; that he has no knowledge or suspicion of the person by whom the alteration was made, if any was made; that the contract was never seen by him since its execution; that he has no copy of his bid, nor has he seen it since it was deposited, nor has he ever seen the original bids of his competitors; that if the same have been abstracted from the office it was without his knowledge or privity. That he does not know what his bid actually was for such work; that he supposed at the time of the commencement of this action that the assessment of said work had been made in accordance with the bid under which the contract had been awarded to him, and that he had no knowledge to the contrary now.

That for thirty years he has had such contracts with the defendants, and never been in the habit of retaining copies of his bids or contracts, but to rely on the original records.

He further says: "That the price contained in said contract for said work is now, as it was at the time of its execution by him, as he verily believes;" and he states positively, and of his own knowledge, "that no alteration, change or erasure, has ever been made therein by deponent, or at his instigation, or with his privity or assent."

It appears also that the original bids cannot, after diligent search, be found in the proper office.

Mr. Lowell swears to an inspection of the record of the contract, and his belief that the erasure and alteration were fraudulently made.

The book was produced, and inspected by consent. It is sufficient to say that, with the affidavit, there is ground for inquiring into the fact, at least, if any further inquiry can be allowed in the case.

By the Revised Statutes, no judgment in any Court of Record shall be set aside for irregularity on motion, unless such motion be made within one year after the time such judgment was rendered. (2 R. S. 359, sec. 2.)

The Code (sec. 174) is more comprehensive: "The Court may, in its discretion, and upon such terms as may be just, at any time within one year after notice thereof, relieve a party from a judgment order or other proceeding taken against him, through his mistake, inadvertence, surprise, or excusable neglect."

It can scarcely be contended that when a trial has been had, the Court under this section would grant relief, when it would not grant a motion for a new trial under such circumstances.

The decision in this Court of *Levy* vs. *Joyce* (1 Bosworth's Rep., 622) does not conflict with this view. Though an excusable omission, and under very special circumstances, a claimant upon a fund who had omitted to produce his proofs at all upon a trial involving the rights of many others, was admitted after judgment.

So in the important and pertinent case of *Bell* vs. *Kelly*, (2 Harrison's N. J. Rep., 270,) there was a judgment by default, and some proceedings were taken to amerce the Sheriff. There was then an application to open the judgment on an affidavit that the defendant had been an indorser on several notes of the firm of Tyson & Co., and supposed, when sued, that the action was on one of such notes; that about the 17th day of May, 1839, (after judgment,) he for the first time discovered that one of such firm had been in the habit of forging his name on several notes; that he believed the note in question was false and forged; that he called on the plaintiff's attorney as soon as his suspicion was aroused, who had refused to let him see the note. The judgment was opened on terms. See also the case cited at page 274.

Now, few points are better settled than this, that a motion for a new trial on the ground of newly discovered evidence, will not be entertained where the applicant has had the means of procuring the evidence at the [former] trial, and could have known of its existence then with the use of similar diligence with that which has obtained it subsequently. (Graham and Waterman, vol. 3, 1,030, 1,035.)

Any degree of complicity, however, of the other side, in any fraud, or deception, or misleading, will decide the question, and induce the Court to grant the application.

It is not a justifiable conclusion, upon the papers before me, that the plaintiff participated in, or knew of any such fraud. Nor should I be warranted in saying that the mere fact of the extra amount being $7,000, raises a presumption of fraud in him. He is entitled, in law and practice, to the benefit of the considerations that he has never kept a copy of his bid, believes the contract corresponded with it, and that the average of all the bids for filling earth is thirty-eight cents, and the average of the total amounts for the whole is about $14,162.

But the plaintiff, in vindicating his own integrity, presents a case for the relief of the defendants. He is to be assumed as having offered a bid at 42 cents for earth, making his aggregate amount for the work $15,197, instead of $8,137. There were then nine lower bidders. The contract was made by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, through the Street Commissioner, on a misstatement or mistake of the fact. The contract sanctioned and intended to be made was for 22 cents. The contract actually made was unfounded in fact, and in my opinion void. The plaintiff meant and offered to take the contract for forty-two cents. The Corporation never acceded to this, but did agree to a contract, which the plaintiff never agreed to. This mutual and fundamental mistake of the very basis of the contract is ample ground for relief, and of the power of the Court to give relief I entertain no doubt. (Levy vs. Joyce, 1 Bosworth's Rep., 622.)

But the plaintiff has performed the work, and has got a judgment after litigation, that he is entitled to payment. There does not seem to be any justice or good reason for giving relief beyond correcting the error in this particular.

My impressions are, as the Code permits the fixing of terms and conditions, that the plaintiff has a right to put himself in the place of the actual lowest bidder, Mr. ——, whose proffer was for $10,650.

The consequence of this would be a reduction upon the judgment of $2,453, with interest from the 1st day of May, 1857.

Still, I doubt whether I can do anything regularly under this application, but to set aside the judgment and report of the Referee. Whether the cause may be proceeded upon under the order of reference, or what other course may be regular, is for counsel to determine.

Order to set aside and vacate the judgment entered in this cause, with the report of the Referee, and all proceedings subsequent to such judgment, without costs.

On settling the order, the counsel may bring before me the above considerations, if so advised.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term.

Before Judge Hilton.

THE SUNDAY LIQUOR CASES.

This case was again taken up, and Officer Hyatt, the officer making the complaint, was called, and testified that on the 23d of August, 1857, the day on which the offence was alleged to have been committed, the defendant sold liquor and kept his door open for that purpose.

The State then rested, and Mr. Smith moved that the case be dismissed, on the ground that the offence was not proven. The Court thought that there was some evidence to go to the jury, and ordered that the case proceed.

Mr. Smith then went to the jury, without calling a witness, contending that the officer had not stated that *liquor*—spirituous liquor—had been sold, only beer. Such a beverage was not liquor. Although the officer had testified that he saw liquor there, and had seen many persons going in and out of the premises, corner of Twenty-eighth street and Seventh-avenue, still that was not sufficient evidence that liquor was sold on that Sabbath, and the defendant must be acquitted.

Mr. Wilcoxson summed up for the State. He contended that although no other liquor had been sold on that day but ale,—that alone, according to adjudicated authorities, was sufficient. In supporting this argument, 3d of Parker was quoted.

The cases of Peter Hynes and Wm. Hockhery were then disposed of, and a verdict in each case was found for the State. The latter of these parties was tried and fined on three separate charges.

Special Term.

Before Judge Brady.

Word vs. *Robertson.*—Motion to discharge order of arrest denied, with $10 costs, to abide the event.

Montiguffo vs. *Musti.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs, to abide event.

Munroe vs. *Potter.*—Motion denied.

Fowler vs. *Fowler.*—Prayer of petition denied.

J. W. Benedict vs. *The New-York and Erie Insurance Company.*—Stay of proceedings granted, on condition that defendants execute a new bond with the same or sufficient sureties, and ten days granted to enable them to do so.

Board of Aldermen.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN APPOINTED CITY INSPECTOR—PROPOSALS FOR CLEANING THE STREETS.

Previous to the meeting of the Board of Aldermen, yesterday, a caucus of the Democratic members was held, at which it was resolved to confirm the nomination of Daniel E. Delavan for City Inspector. That something of this kind was to be done was extensively bruited sometime before the Board met, and when the doors of the Aldermen's Chamber were thrown open, "the people" thronged in and speedily filled the space appropriated to spectators.

As soon as the reading of the minutes was completed, Alderman Boole moved that the Special Committee to which the nomination of Daniel E. Delavan for City Inspector had been referred be discharged. It was carried.

Alderman Boole called for the reading of the communication from the Mayor nominating Mr. Delavan. It was read.

Alderman Boole then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Board do advise and consent to the appointment of Daniel E. Delavan to the office of City Inspector for the City of New-York, and that the nomination of said Daniel E. Delavan, made by his Honor the Mayor, May 30, 1859, be and is hereby confirmed.

Alderman Adams hoped it would be adopted unanimously; it had been a long time coming.

Alderman Boole supposed it would be adopted with perfect unanimity.

Alderman Adams intimated that "they" had seen Delavan probably.

Alderman Genet said he was satisfied that the nomination was made with the advice and consent of the Board, eulogized Mr. Delavan, and declared that he would vote for him.

The resolution was adopted unanimously. Before the result was announced a yell arose from an individual in the audience. He made his exit before Mr. Gallagher, the Sergeant-at-Arms, could reach him.

A communication from the Mayor asking that the Common Council take early action in relation to contracts awarded by the Croton Aqueduct Board was referred.

Remonstrances from the rector, church-wardens and vestrymen of Trinity Church against the widening of Rector-street and Trinity-place, and from certain poperty owners against the extension of Church-street, were referred to the Committee on Streets. A petition of property owners in favor of the extension was disposed of in the same way.

A proposal to clean the streets of the City for $260,000 per annum, signed by Robert A. Smith, was referred to a Special Committee. A proposal from Alexander Hemphill, Albert S. Nesmith and associates to do the same work for $285,000 per annum was referred to the same Committee.

A resolution, directing the City Inspector to report to the Board at its next meeting the amount annually expended during the years 1856, 1857 and 1858 for cleaning the streets of this City was adopted.

Aldermen Tuomey, Genet and Darragh were appointed a Committee to confer with a Committee of the Board of Supervisors, with regard to the erection of a County Jail.

A communication was received from the Counsel to the Corporation, setting forth his legal opinion that either branch of the Common Council can have its printing done by whomsoever it pleases, without the consent of the other Board.

The Board adjourned to Thursday.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Common Council.—A regular meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council was held last evening, and a large amount of business was transacted, principally in the reception of reports of committees, mostly however of local importance. A report of the Law Committee was adopted, authorizing the Corporation Counselor to employ extra assistance to meet the increased business of that department, the expense not to exceed $1,000 per annum. Also authorizing the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies to refit the office at an expense not to exceed $250, and the Counselor was voted $100 to complete his library. With these aids and embellishments, it is anticipated that the legal business of the city will be carefully looked after. The Railroad Committee reported that it was expedient, just and proper, that the property holders on Grand-street have a horse railroad over that thoroughfare, and recommended that the Clerk be directed to advertise the usual legal notice of this declaration, as required by the Legislative enactment referring to this subject, and that the Committee receive proposals and report the same. The report was adopted without much opposition, the only objection made being technical. The Mayor sent in a communication with his objections to the passage of a resolution adopted at the last meeting, authorizing the Comptroller to pay all unliquidated claims for the Water Celebration out of the $27,000 authorized by an act of the last Legislature, to be raised for specific purposes. His objections are, that the money so raised cannot be legally appropriated to other purposes. The usual order was made to print the communication and lay it upon the table. At a later hour, a resolution was offered by Alderman McNamee, to authorize the proper officer to raise $5 000 on city bonds to liquidate these claims against the city, which was referred to the Finance Committee for report, as some of the members insisted that the Board could not confer any such authority without a special act of the Legislature or a vote upon the question by the people and approving the same. The Grading and Paving Committee reported in favor of fixing the grade line of Fifth avenue, at the centre of Fifty-seventh-street, the same as heretofore established, and ascend from thence to the centre of Fifty-eighth-street, to an elevation of 123 feet 6 inches above high water, and at Fifty-ninth-street an elevation of 125 feet 8 inches above high water, thence descending to the city line at the rate of one inch in ten feet. The report was adopted. The Assessment Committee, as usual, made a large batch of reports in favor of correcting blunders made by city officials, all of which were adopted. On motion of Alderman Cashow, B. O'Neil, George N. Mead and C. W. Reilly, Assessors, were designated to estimate the value of the property within the district of assessment laid out by the Common Council for the regrading and paving of Flatbush-avenue, between Eighth and Eleventh avenues. The change of the grade is made to enable the City Railroad Company to run cars to Flatbush from Fulton Ferry.

The Courts.—Circuit Court Calendar for this day—Nos. 10, 13, 40, 44, 46, 47, 58½, 85.

City Court Calendar for this day—Nos. 33, Gage and others *vs.* Heme: 34, Same *vs.* Plunkett and others; 17, Jemison *vs.* Wilcox; 18, Obemier *vs.* Fries; 23, Dawson *vs.* Keegan; 24, Knight *vs.* Kelsey; 26, Coyle *vs.* Greene; 27, Benedict *vs.* Bonnel; 28, Barton *vs.* Harvey: 29, Jessup *vs.* Barnwell; 30, Sheppard *vs.* McConnan; 31, Wood *vs.* Robinson; 32, Watkins *vs.* Voght; 35, Strassman *vs.* Remsen; 36, Pfirman *vs.* Kunze; 37, Coughty *vs.* Remsen; 38, Sammis *vs.* Rogers; 40, Parsons *vs.* Hanley; 41, Martine *vs.* Carpenter and others; 42, Remsen and wife *vs.* The Williamsburgh Ferry Company.

Circular.

The undersigned invite purchasers of Men's Summer Clothing for their own use, to the large and varied assortment, got up with more than usual care in style of cut, make and selection of goods. As we never deviate from the marked price in selling, we use great care in fixing the price, so that it will be as low or lower than can be found elsewhere of the same quality in every respect.

Our Custom Department never gave such universal satisfaction as during the present season. The cutters are first-class, and the assortment of piece goods as desirable as can be found.

The great reputation of A. M. & Co. in Boys' Clothing supersedes the necessity of saying more than that the assortment is larger and more desirable than ever.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway,
Between Canal and Grand sts.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

NEW STYLES.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

SINGER'S FAMILY MACHINE, the price of which is only $50, is a light and elegantly-decorated machine, capable of performing, in the best style, all the sewing of a private family.

SINGER'S STANDARD MACHINES for manufacturing purposes are well known to be without any successful rival in the market. Much has recently been published in regard to various stitches made by Sewing Machines. Singer's Machines make the best stitch ever invented, and do it in the best style.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York,
No. 162 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Look at the Prices
of
ROGERS & RAYMOND'S
SUMMER CLOTHING FOR BOYS:

Boys' Linen Suits	$1 00
Boys' Linen Jackets	$1 00
Boys' Marseilles Coats	$1 50
Boys' Vests	$1 00
Boys' Mixed Suits	$3 50
Boys' Pants	$1 00

LARGEST STOCK, GREATEST VARIETY
in New-York.
ONE PRICE AND ONLY ONE
ROGERS & RAYMOND,
Nos. 121, 123, 125 Fulton-st., corner Nassau-st.

Maravilla. **Maravilla.** **Maravilla.**
The most wonderful preparation known
FOR DESTROYING DANDRUFF;
CURING BALDNESS;
RELIEVING SICK HEADACHE;
PREVENTING THE HAIR FROM FALLING OUT,
AND PRODUCING GLOSSY CURLS.
Sold by all respectable Druggists and Fancy Goods dealers, and by the Proprietors. Price, 50 cents.
CHARLES ERNEST & CO., No. 96 Maiden-lane.

Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer.
THE ONLY REMEDY IN THE WHOLE WORLD
SURE TO EXTERMINATE
Bugs, Roaches, Ants, Moths, Fleas, Mosquitoes, Rats and Mice, and all other Vermin and Insects.
For sale by the inventor, JOSEPH MEYER, practical chemist, No. 612 Broadway, corner of Houston-st.

Shoes for the Seaside.—You are making preparations for your sojourn in the country. Everything is ready except your selection of articles of feet covering, which you will make from the extensive stock of CANTRELL, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts. You are sensible. CANTRELL excels in his business, and he sells much cheaper than any other dealer in town. You do right to deal with CANTRELL.

Weed's Patent Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines
Are well adapted to the use of families, tailor's, dressmaker's &c. Prices greatly reduced.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

The Eureka Family
SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES,
NOW READY, AT PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
Principal office No. 489 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE.
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder-braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

The Catamenial Bandage, or Female Protector is now ready. For sale by J. B. MARSH & CO., No. 229 Broadway, and by the druggists generally throughout the United States. Price $1 50 by mail or express.

Tolman's Patent Self-Ventilating Spring Bed and Mattress Combined—The most healthy, comfortable, and economical bed ever used, combining all the advantages of spring and hair mattresses and the comfort of feather beds, without their disadvantages. No. 289 Canal-st., first door east of Broadway.

At J. Macduff's, No. 11 Wall-st., (Up Stairs,)
SILVER WATCHES AS LOW AS $7 00.
GOLD WATCHES AS LOW AS $15 00.
EVERY KIND OF JEWELRY 33 PER CENT. BELOW RETAIL PRICE.

Tracy's Celebrated Shirts made to Order.—Gauze under Shirts and Drawers, Lace and Tubular Ties, Hosiery, &c., at Nos. 87 and 89 William st., one door north of Maiden-lane. GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

C. R. Woodworth,
Manufacturer of
PORTABLE GAS WORKS
For private houses, factories, &c., 1 Cedar st. New-York.

Jet Jewelry.—New Patterns of Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Necklaces, &c., in plain jet and jet and gold, at OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND'S, No. 527 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

Paris Soft Hats.—A choice supply received by late steamers, made expressly to order for our retail sales.
LEARY & CO.,
Nos. 3, 4, and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

MARRIED.

Mack—Wicks.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 8, at All Saints' Church, by the Rev. M. Ward, Westcott B. Mack, of Brodhead, Wis., to Ophelia, daughter of the late Haviland Wicks.

Ingram—Bennett.—In this City, on Friday, June 10, at Grace Church, by the Rev. Dr. Taylor, William Ingram to Mary Isabella Bennett, both of this City.

Sayre—Rose.—In Bridgehampton, L. I., on Wednesday, June 8, in the Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. S. R. Ely, John R. Sayre to Addie Rose, daughter of the late Hon. Abrm. T. Rose, of the above-named place.

DIED.

O'Connor.—At his residence at Clifton, Staten Island, on Saturday, June 11, Michael O'Connor, Builder, aged 49 years, 6 months and 6 days.

His relatives and friends, also those of Joseph M. O'Connor, Chas. O'Connor, and Owen W. Brennan, are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from the Staten Island ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., on Tuesday morning, at 10½ o'clock, to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where a solemn High Mass of Requiem will be celebrated for the repose of his soul.

Waldron.—In this City, on Sunday, June 12, at the residence of Horace H. Day, James Waldron, aged 25 years, second son of William and Abigail Waldron, of New-Brunswick, N. J.

His remains will be taken to New-Brunswick for interment, and his funeral will take place from his father's house, this day, 14th inst., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. His friends, and those of his family, are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

Cornell.—In this City, on Monday, June 13, Wm. T. Cornell, in the 55th year of his age.

His funeral will take place on Wednesday, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 163 East 21st st. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

☞ Cincinnati and Long Island papers please copy.

Agg.—In this City, on Monday, June 13, Henrietta, wife of George S. Agg, and daughter of the late Edward M. Luther, aged 26 years and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 9 Vandam-st.

Tilton.—In this City, on Monday, June 13, with inflammation on the brain, Annie Butler, infant daughter of Jacob and Rebecca Tilton, aged 2 years, 4 months and 3 days.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) June 14, at 2 o'clock, at their residence, No. 118 West 25th st.

Youle.—In this City, on Monday, June 13, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Martha Youle, wife of Adam W. Youle, in the 55th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, the 15th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 255 East Broadway.

☞ Ulster County and California papers please copy.

Hatch.—In this City, on Monday, June 13, Nancy, widow of the late Capt. Daniel Hatch, in the 77th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of her son-in-law, S. L. Chatfield, No. 153 Clinton-st., this (Tuesday) morning, at 10 o'clock, after which her remains will be taken to Bridgeport for interment.

Leonard.—In this City, on Monday, June 13, Elizabeth Leonard, aged 70 years and 3 months.

The friends and relatives, also those of her sons, John G. and James Leonard, and those of her sons-in-law, James Irving and William Goodheart, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this day, (Tuesday,) June 14, at 2½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 43 Forsyth st.

Andrew.—In this City, after a short illness, Mrs. Catherine Andrew, widow of the late Henry Andrew, in the 68th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 162 5th av., on Thursday afternoon, at 4½ o'clock.

Crowell.—In this City, Josephine Braham Crowell, daughter of Joseph H. and Matilda Crowell, aged 1 year and 8 months.

☞ Philadelphia and St. Louis papers please copy.

Wright.—In this City, on Monday afternoon, June 13, at his residence in 49th-st., John Wright, youngest son of John Wright, deceased, in the 32d year of his age.

The friends of the family, and of his brothers, William and Robert, are invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, on Wednesday afternoon, June 15, at 2 o'clock, from the Reformed Dutch Church in 21st st., (the Rev. Mr. Van Nest.)

Gaus.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, June 13, suddenly, Mr. John H. Gaus, in the 44th year of his age.

The friends of the family, also the officers and members of the Seventieth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., and the honorary members of Zephyr Hose Co., No. 4, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 135 Ewen-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday morning, June 15, at 10 o'clock.

Baker.—On Monday, June 13, suddenly, Eliza Ann, youngest child of Sarah B. and Garnias E. Baker, aged 3 years, 3 months and 19 days.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

Biddle.—On Sunday morning, June 12, Edward John, only son of Edward J. and Fanny R. Biddle.

Kingsland.—Near Richmond, S. I., on Sunday, June 12, suddenly, Thorne S. Kingsland, son of the late Daniel Kingsland, aged 57 years.

Van Pelt.—On Monday, June 13, Mrs. Elizabeth Van Pelt, aged 71 years.

Her funeral will take place at the residence of her son-in-law, Martin Myers, Lumberland, Sullivan County, his (Tuesday) afternoon, June 14.

Burdett.—At Bergen Point, N. J., on Sunday morning, June 12, Ogden Haggerty, twin son of Henry C. and Lucinda R. Burdett, aged 7 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, June 14, at 11½ o'clock. Steamboat *Red Jacket* leaves pier No. 2, N. R., at 9 o'clock, and steamboat *Tamineud* foot of Barclay-st. at 10 o'clock.

MAKE WAY FOR "PATHAWAY!"

GREAT IS THE RUSH

AT ALL NEWS DEPOTS

FOR

DR. J. H. ROBINSON'S

GREAT TALE OF THE NORTHERN

TRAPPING GROUNDS,

entitled

PATHAWAY;

Or, The Mountain Outlaws!

TEN CLOSELY PRINTED COLUMNS

appear in the first installment of "PATHAWAY," in

THIS WEEK'S

NEW-YORK MERCURY.

Dr. J. H. Robinson writes for the Mercury!

BOWERY CLOTHING EMPORIUM.
ESTABLISHED 1837.
W. L. CONKLIN & CO.,
NO. 8 BOWERY,
Wish to call the attention of the public to their assortment of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING!
SPRING OVERCOATS! BUSINESS SUITS!
A large assortment of SPRING OVERCOATS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES, ranging from $6 upward.
Fancy Cassimere Pants and Vests in proportion.
GOODS MADE TO ORDER in the MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE, at short notice, and upon economical terms. DON'T FORGET—No 8 BOWERY.

HITCHCOCK'S
GREAT PICTURE
OF THE OF THE
CENTRAL PARK. HITCHCOCK'S CENTRAL PARK.
CENTRAL PARK. Great Picture CENTRAL PARK.
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CENTRAL PARK. Central Park CENTRAL PARK.
CENTRAL PARK. First Issue CENTRAL PARK.
CENTRAL PARK. Wed'dy, June 15 CENTRAL PARK.
100 Agents Wanted. 102 NASSAU-ST.

PERFECT TIME-KEEPERS.
The celebrated watches manufactured by HENRY REYNOLDS LEMON, of Liverpool, most perfect time-keepers, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, Agent for the Manufacturer, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

AMERICAN WATCHES,
In Gold and Silver Cases, for sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.,
Formerly No. 11 Wall st.

BALDWIN'S CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,
THE LARGEST IN THE CITY,
Built by Wm. B. Astor, Esq., expressly for the business,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
THE LARGEST NEW AND FASHIONABLE STOCKS OF
READY-MADE CLOTHING
EVER OFFERED.
The Custom Department not excelled in art or taste by any establishment.
SEASONABLE GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
Persons will buy goods here cheaper than at any other store in this City. Ladies are invited to call and examine the Children's Department.

ORGAN EXHIBITION.—THE LARGE ORGAN just completed for St. Patrick's Church, Saratoga, will remain on exhibition all THIS DAY, at the factory of JARDINE & SON, No. 100 White st., corner of Centre-st. The public are respectfully invited.

WHISKERS IN SIX WEEKS.—YES, MY Magical Onguent will force the beard or moustache or hair to grow luxuriantly within that time, without staining or injuring the skin. Price $1. Sent to any address by mail, free. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 109 Nassau st.

BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES,
OPTICAL INSTITUTE
OF
SEMMONS & CO.,
NO. 669½ BROADWAY,
UNDER THE LAFARGE HOUSE.
SPECTACLES, SPECTACLES,
SPECTACLES, SPECTACLES,
SPECTACLES,
TO ALL WHO VALUE THEIR SIGHT.
SEMMONS & CO.'S
PANTOSCOPIC BRAZILIAN PEBBLE
SPECTACLES.

SEMMONS & CO., oculists, opticians and manufacturers of the above celebrated spectacles, beg to announce that they have opened the above store, where they will constantly keep on hand a large and splendid assortment of these newly invented and sight-preserving glasses. Also, every variety of optical instruments.

The Brazilian pebble is the only true lens that has hitherto been constructed, and is founded on the most scientific principles, in accordance with the philosophy of nature, in the peculiar form of a concave-convex mirror, and most admirably adapted to the organ of sight, perfectly natural to the eye—affording altogether the best artificial help to the human vision.

It is an established fact that the superiority of these Spectacles over all others is fully corroborated by the large number of testimonials from among the most respectable and intelligent persons in this country.

In the preservation of vision it is incumbent upon the wearer of spectacles to strengthen the organ of sight and protect the retina of the eye from inflammation and dilation, and to be to the eye as it was when in youth, which can only be attained and which qualities are combined in the Pantoscopic Brazilian-Pebble glasses.

THE ONLY PLACE TO OBTAIN THESE CELEBRATED SPECTACLES
IS OF THE MANUFACTURERS AT
NO. 669½ BROADWAY,
UNDER THE LAFARGE HOUSE.
READ THESE TESTIMONIALS.

No. 45 Lafayette place, New-York May 3, 1859.
I have examined some specimens of Spectacles manufactured by Semmons & Co. from the Brazilian pebble. The shape of the lens is such as to resemble the cornea, and in this respect presents an important improvement over the lens in ordinary use. The material, also, I consider preferable to glass, inasmuch as it is apt to be more equal in density, as well as harder and more transparent.
J. M. CARNOCHAN,
Professor of Surgery, New-York Medical College, Surgeon in-Chief to the State Hospital, &c.

FROM VALENTINE MOTT, M. D., PROFESSOR, &C.
This may inform that I have used for three weeks past a pair of the spectacles of Messrs. Semmons & Co., made of the rock crystal, from Brazil. I am very much pleased with them. They are very transparent, and can, I find, be easily ground and polished to suit the desired focus. Perhaps it is fancy, but they appear to me cooler than glass.
V. MOTT.
New-York, April 30, 1859.

FROM JAMES R. WOOD, M. D., PROFESSOR.
I have examined the Brazilian pebble spectacles manufactured by Messrs. Semmons & Co., and take pleasure in saying that, as far as theory has convinced me, they are admirably adapted to promote comfort and ease to the valuable organ of sight. The Brazilian pebble is hard and homogeneous; the coolness of the lens and the construction give them a preference over all lenses made of glass. I recommend them cheerfully to my friends.
JAMES R. WOOD, M. D.
No. 2 Irving-place, New-York, 5th month, 12th, 1859.

NO. 669 1-2 BROADWAY,
UNDER THE LAFARGE HOUSE.

A BOOK FOR THE WISE AND WAGGISH.
THE TIN TRUMPET;
OR,
HEADS AND TAILS FOR THE WISE AND WAGGISH.
A new American Edition, with alterations and additions.
1 vol., 12mo. Cloth, $1 25.
From the N. W. Christian Advocate.
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TO LET—IN THE VILLAGE OF TARRYTOWN, five minutes' walk from the depôt or steamboat landing, a cottage house, fine yard, fruit trees, shrubbery, running brook and a fountain. Can be let for the season or by the year. Possession given immediately. Rent low. Apply to Mr. G. T. DAVIS, Tarrytown, or J. O. DORR, No. 339 Greenwich st., New-York.

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FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY-THREE ACRES of land, under a high state of cultivation, well fenced, a lane through the centre, good and convenient house and out buildings, two large cisterns, and a never-failing well of excellent water; well fruited, fine apple orchard, choice pears, &c.; lawn about the house beautifully shaded; about twenty-five miles from Brooklyn by the turnpike, two miles from the Hickville dépôt on the Long Island Railroad, and 4½ miles from Oyster Bay, on the Jericho, Norwich and Oyster Bay road. Terms easy, or would be exchanged for improved City property. Apply to AUGUSTUS F. SHOTWELL, No. 32 Exchange-place, New-York, or to JOS. F. SHOTWELL, Westbury.

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FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A splendid farm, containing 200 acres of good land, with fine dwelling-house, barns, out-buildings; all in crops such as wheat, rye, corn and potatoes; two fine apple and peach orchards, with all other kinds of fruit; crops go with the farm. Also, a fine, small farm, containing 31 acres, all in crops; good house and barn, with all kinds of fruit, 35 miles from New-York by steamboat or railroad. For further particulars inquire at No. 613 Washington-st., of CHARLES MALCOLM.

FARM WANTED.—ANY PERSON HAVING A good and well-improved grazing farm of 100 acres or more, with a good house, good outbuildings, fruit, &c., &c., in a healthy and pleasant region not more than 40 miles from this City, and near the line of some railroad, who would be willing to sell to a good man without any payment for the first year except the interest, and regular payments thereafter, may hear of a satisfactory purchaser by addressing, with description of the property, and stating where an interview can be had, D. A., Union-square Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A SMALL FARM IN THE VICINITY of New-York, in exchange for unincumbered lots Brooklyn; a place well stocked with fruit preferred, or at all events the soil must be adapted to the cultivation of the grape and other fruits. Address L., care of W. B. SMITH, No. 111 Nassau-st.

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REMOVAL.

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FOR SALE AT POUGHKEEPSIE—A NEW and substantial dwelling, erected on an eminence in the south suburb of the city, having a commanding view of the city and the surrounding country; the house is just finished, built in modern style, with octagon extension and wide, projecting roof, and furnished with gas fixtures and water arrangements throughout; and being within walking distance of the centre of the town, combines the comfort of city and country life. The grounds are ample, with fruit and ornamental trees and large vegetable garden. Information respecting above can be had by applying to CHAS. A. MACY, at the Park Bank, New-York, or seen by calling on the subscriber, near the premises. GEORGE CORLIES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET AT ROCKAWAY, L. I.—Within an hour and a-half from New-York. The place is finely located on high ground, on the main road leading to the Rockaway Pavilion, and contains 42 acres of very superior land. The house is of Gothic style, commodious and well-furnished, commanding a fine view of the ocean. The grounds are tastefully laid out and well planted with choice fruit trees and fine shrubbery. The out buildings consist of neat cottage for gardener and servants, two large barns, carriage houses, ice-house and poultry house, &c., &c. For further particulars, apply to JAS. M. PLUMB, No. 97 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE FARMS and building sites on the west shore of the Hudson, in Bergen County, N. J., and Rockland County, N. Y., contiguous to the line of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, which has recently been completed and opened to the public, and extends from Jersey City to Piermont. Parties wishing to secure desirable locations in the country contiguous to New York, with convenient facilities of communication with the City, will find it for their interest to call on the undersigned, at his office, where maps of the country can be seen and more particular information obtained. S. SEYMOUR, No. 271 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—AN ELEGANT BRICK COUNTRY-SEAT, of 13 rooms; built in good style, with fine river view, carriage-house and stable, and 2½ acres of land, well stocked with fruit and shrubbery. Also, A BRICK STORE AND DWELLING, corner of Broadway and Wells av., well located for business. Also, A GENTEEL RESIDENCE of 14 rooms on Warburton-av. The owner, going West, will sell low to a prompt buyer. The country seat will be let, furnished, for the Summer. Possession immediately. Apply to S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

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FOR SALE AT FISHKILL, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y.—A pleasant country seat, containing twenty two acres of land, a large commodious house and out-houses, barns, &c.; a great abundance of fruit of every description, and everything to make it desirable. The land is in the highest state of cultivation, producing wheat—50 bushels per acre. The crops will be sold with the place, as well as stock and farming utensils. For terms, apply to COOPER & CO., No. 138 Front-st., New-York. Possession given immediately.

TO LET—FOR THE SEASON OR YEAR, FUR-nished, to a private family only, without small children, a new house, with the grounds, including a nice vegetable garden ready planted. The place borders on Long Island Sound, has a clean rocky shore, no marsh or musquitoes, and distant only one hour by the New-Haven Railroad. The house stands seventy-five feet above the water, from which there is an uninterrupted view as far as the eye can reach. Address Box No. 4,616 Post-Office, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—Contains 7 acres of land, within ten minutes' walk of the Railroad Depot. House large and commodious, containing 7 rooms, 2 large parlors, dining-room, kitchen, laundry, &c., with modern improvements, stables, carriage-house and outbuildings, ample and complete, garden large and well stocked with choice fruit; 3 wells of excellent water on the premises. For further particulars, apply at Messrs. LACHAISE, FANCHE & CO., No. 32 Warren-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—A WELL-BUILT RESIDENCE, CON-taining 14 rooms, with a good stable in the rear, and about 6 city lots, all in good order—Price, $5,500. $3,000 can remain; $1,000 cash down, and $1,500 will be taken in trade at a fair valuation. Situated at Central Morrisania, within three minutes' walk of the Harlem Dépôt and Stage Route and 10 miles from the City Hall; in a good neighborhood, with churches and schools. The owner will remain for a few days at the office of JAMES L. PARSHALL, Morrisania Village, near the Dépôt.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESI-dence at Fishkill, Dutchess County, with 80 acres of land; house lighted with gas and warmed with a furnace; grounds fitted with fine shade and ornamental trees, and abounds with choice fruit of every kind. To one in want of a pleasant, healthy and convenient location, this offers every inducement, and needs only to be seen to be appreciated. Possession can be given at any time. For particulars apply to J. B. VANDERVOORT, 37 Water-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT YONKERS—One mile south of dépôt, on the post-road, a neat, well-arranged two-story cottage in good order, containing furnace, hot and cold water, stable and wagon house attached, about one acre of land well stocked with choice fruit and shade trees, three cisterns with good supply of water. Price to sell $4,500; to rent at $400. Apply to A. T. GOURLIE, on the premises, or at No. 5 Hanover-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A MODERN BUILT COTTAGE house, with four lots of ground handsomely laid out with shrubbery, fruit trees, &c.; distant 10 miles from the City Hall, New-York; access to the property every 10 minutes by railroad or steamboat. Inquire of G. DAYTON, on the premises, Garden-st., Mott Haven, or of JOS. T. MARTIN, No. 68 South-st., New-York.

TO LET—NEAR COZZENS' HOTEL, WEST Point, a cottage, with eleven rooms, furnished, very pleasantly located, with vegetable, fruit and flower garden attached. Rent for the season, $400. Possession given immediately. For further particulars inquire of Mr. CORNELIUS DU BOIS, No. 37 Water-st., New York; or B. F. RILEY, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FINE RESI-dence in one of the most accessible and healthy villages about New-York, with an acre and a quarter of land, highly improved. Will be sold low, or exchanged on favorable terms, by CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

FORECLOSURE SALE AT STATEN ISLAND.—By order of the Sheriff on THURSDAY, June 16, 1859, at 3 o'clock, at Nautilus Hall, Tompkinsville, S. I., of the two-story and attic brick house and plot, 88x125 feet, bounded by Broadway, Grove and State sts., and is situated in town of Castleton, village of Factoryville.

TO LET—AT FLUSHING, L. I.—A NEAT COT-tage, nearly new, with large garden; six minutes' walk from railroad dépôt; communication with the City almost hourly; time, one hour from the City Hall; situation pleasant and healthy; rent low. Apply to D. S. WILLIAMS, No. 107 Chambers-st.

SUMMER RESIDENCE AT YONKERS.—A desirable house with grounds attached, to rent at Yonkers. (Glenwood station.) Rent $350 until 1st of May. For further particulars, apply to J. C. GERBY, No. 119 Nassau-st., or JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE, AT PORT Richmond, Staten Island. Also,
A room with steam power, at No. 133 Mercer-st. Apply to E. V. HAUGHWOUT, Corner Broadway and Broome-st.

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TO LET—A HOUSE IN THE TOWN OF BERGEN, N. J., containing eight rooms, with marble mantels in parlors; stages pass said house every fifteen minutes, to and from Jersey City. Rent $225. Apply to H. VAN WAGENEN.

A CHARMING SPOT FOR A SUBURBAN residence on the East River, opposite 58th-st., with 36 lots fine sea-wall, and choice neighborhood, for sale by MILES & BETTS, Brokers, No. 77 Cedar-st., N. Y.

TO LET—ON LONG ISLAND SOUND, NEAR Stamford, Conn., a country house, furnished. The location for bathing, boating, &c., is unsurpassed. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

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$20,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER WITH this amount of capital, to invest in the manufacture of cotton goods. The object is to secure the services of a competent business man to attend to the interest of the company in this City. The best of references given and required. Address A. N. D., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

$3,000 TO $5,000.—PARTNER WANTED, to take an interest in a Coal Oil Factory, now in successful operation. So favorable an opportunity seldom offers for investment. Address, with real name, D. W., Post-office, New-York.

TO BINDERS.—FOR SALE—A BINDERY IN complete order, suitable for all styles and varieties of binding with machinery, tools, fixtures, &c., and use of steam power. Location one of the most desirable in the City. Address Box No. 2172 Post-office.

FOR SALE—AN OLD-ESTABLISHED AND PROF-itable marble monumental establishment. The owner, about leaving the business, will dispose of the stock, buildings, &c., on accommodating terms. Address Box No. 399, Brooklyn Post Office.

FOR SALE.—RARE CHANCE—TO COUNTRY OR City merchants desiring to close out their stocks for farming lands. Apply to G. W. MARKHAM, No. 104 Broadway, second floor.

FOR SALE—A MILK ROUND OF 160 QUARTS per day; also, horse and wagon. Price $325. Call at No. 201 West 37th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

FISH GUANO—FROM THE SOUTHOLD WORKS, in quantities to suit purchasers. Price $25 per ton of 2,000 pounds. For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, NIAGARA FALLS—ROBERT B. COLEMAN, late of the firm of Coleman & Stetson, of the Astor House and more recently engaged at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, has in connection with his son, FREDERICK W. COLEMAN, opened the above named elegant house, which, having been enlarged and greatly improved, renders it very desirable to visitors at this, the greatest of watering places.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE BEAUTIFUL RESI-dence known as "Oaklands," two miles from New Hamburgh on the Hudson, will be open for reception of boarders on the 10th of June. The house is uncommonly well ventilated, has suites of airy rooms, especially convenient for families, has wide piazzas around each story, is situated on a large farm from which the table will be supplied with choice fruits and vegetables, and is on an eminence which commands a view of the most picturesque scenery. Delightful drives in the vicinity. Address C. P. G., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

The Valley House, Staatsburgh, will be opened for Summer boarders June 1. Three hours from the City, per Hudson River Railroad; within two minutes of the Dépôt, where trains stop eight times a day. House new; location and rooms unexceptionable; drives and scenery unsurpassed; accommodations for horses and carriages on place. For particulars, address D. H. MULFORD, Staatsburg, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

FRASCATTI HOTEL, HAVRE.—MONS. LE-GEAIRDRE, the new proprietor of this magnificent hotel, desires to announce to the gentry and family tourists, that the Frascatti is replete with every comfort. Apartments with 600 beds, at all prices, splendid gardens and reading rooms, with journals from all nations; café and billiard saloons. The table d'hote is supplied with every luxury—oysters from beds in the sea, hot, cold fresh and salt water baths in the hotel, stables attached, omnibus to the railway stations, and on the arrival of steamers, a commissionaire from the hotel attends passengers to pass their baggage and passports. A Booking Office to all parts of the continent in the hotel.

SUMMER BOARDERS WANTED.—A NUM-ber of boarders can be accommodated during the Summer months, at a desirable country residence in Greenwich, Conn. Large double house well situated, commanding one of the finest views of Long Island, the Sound and the adjacent country for many miles. This place offers the most desirable attractions for those seeking pleasant retirement. Being farmers we have good accommodations for those bringing horses and carriages. Terms moderate. City references given if required. Address S. S. M., North Greenwich, Fairfield County, Conn.

DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RETREAT.—THE fine new edifice of the Rockland Female Institute, located at Nyack, on the Hudson, will be opened for the entertainment of select family boarders during the Summer vacation in July and August.

To persons desiring an easily accessible Summer retreat, which combines the comforts and conveniences of the City with the charms of the country, this place probably offers more advantages and attractions than can be found elsewhere in such close proximity to New-York.

For particulars call at the Institute, or address
L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

SARATOGA—CONGRESS HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.—This beautifully located and justly celebrated Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. In consequence of our greatly increasing patronage, the proprietors have made large improvements, and confidently state that Congress Hall stands front among the watering hotels of this country. Our suites of family rooms and parlors are very large and well ventilated, combining the gayety of a hotel with the quietude of a family home. Suites of rooms or single rooms can be secured by addressing the proprietors.
RATHBUN & McMICHAEL.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.—Is now open for the reception of guests. This hotel is handsomely situated within ten minutes' walk of the Atlantic Ocean, and for the advantages of bathing and pure air it cannot be surpassed. The hotel is elegantly furnished throughout—hot and cold baths, and every other requisite for the comfort of visitors. The house and furniture are new, and the rooms are large and well ventilated. Families or individuals will find this a quiet and desirable Summer house. Charges moderate. Stages leave the dépôt at Jamaica on the arrival of the trains. S. WILLIAMS, Proprietor.

TRENTON FALLS, NEAR UTICA, N. Y.—The subscriber informs the traveling public that his hotel at the above place is open for the reception of visitors, and can be reached from Utica within an hour by railroad.

The unique and romantic scenery of these Falls is so universally known that the undersigned deems it only necessary to assure his guests that the established reputation of his house will be sustained as it has heretofore been for the last 25 years. M. MOORE, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—IN A healthy location, (free from fever and ague,) within 25 miles of the City Hall, for a family of three adults, two small children and nurse. A good, plain table and three large rooms will be required; also, accommodations for a horse and carriage. A party having rooms for two such families and taking no other boarders preferred. Address Box No. 3,052 Post office, stating terms, location and full particulars.

SUMMER BOARDING AT SARATOGA.—A few families desiring private board may find superior accommodations, with spacious, cool and quiet rooms, ample and shaded play grounds, at reasonable rates, within two minutes' walk of Congress Spring; by applying immediately to Temple Grove House, Saratoga Springs, New-York.

UNION HOTEL, COLD SPRING, DUTCH-ESS COUNTY, N. Y., wants a few boarders, where every attention will be paid to their comfort, and terms reasonable. Situation very healthy, and scenery beautiful: within 15 minutes' sail of West Point by river boat, which goes every hour. NICHOLAS MURPHY.

A QUIET, PLEASANT SUMMER RETREAT.—Four or five persons can obtain board for the whole or part of the Summer, at Kingston, N. Y., in a private family. Terms reasonable. Accessible by steamboats and Hudson River Railroad 8 times daily. Call for, or address X, Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR THE SUM-mer in a private house on the banks of the Hudson River, between Fort Washington and Tarrytown. The applicants consist of a family of nine persons. Address J., Box No. 1,032 Post office, New York City.

SEA BATHING, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—The well-known Mansion House will be open for the reception of boarders and visitors June 20th, 1859. Apply to SAMUEL LAIRD, Proprietor.

SUMMER BOARDING.—THE ASHLAND HALL Summer Boarding House, West Bloomfield, N. J., is now open for the reception of boarders. Apply to WARREN MINGUS, Proprietor, on the premises.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—GENTEEL BOARD FOR TWO GEN-tlemen can be had in a private family where there are no children, and where every comfort will be afforded to persons desirous of boarding with a highly respectable family, in a healthy location in 54th-st., near the 5th av. Cars go within a block of the house. Address E. D., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE can have a desirable room and board in a private family, residing in one of the most pleasant and healthy portions of Newark, N. J. Location convenient to the dépôts, and on an omnibus route. Address B. R., Box No. 2,447 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BED-room on the second floor may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th st., near Union-square; also a single room. Southern families would find this a desirable location.

BOARDING—TO LET WITH BOARD IN A FIRST-class private house, No. 230 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., a large front room on second floor, and a small front room for single gentlemen. Dinner at 6.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen. Also day boarders. E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—LARGE WELL-furnished rooms to let, with board, in suites or separately, to families or single gentlemen. The house is delightfully situated, and is furnished with gas, bath-room, &c. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Apply at 242 Henry-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—NEAR FULTON-av. cars, 20 minutes from the ferry, high ground and first class house. Only a few boarders taken. Two rooms vacant with board. Apply at the Auctioneer's, No. 62 White st., New-York.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—NEAR Fulton Ferry—A few single gentlemen may find accommodations, with partial board, at No. 38 Willow-st. References exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND BOARD.—A strictly private family in West 21st-st., convenient to Broadway, will let, together or separately, a large furnished room on the second floor. Also, a large and a small room, connecting, on the floor above. House is modern and has gas and hot and cold water throughout. Address W. L., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS, IN SUITES OR single rooms to respectable families and business men, at the Collins House, No. 279 Hudson st., near Spring-st. Families' and ladies' restaurant up stairs, where meals can be had at all hours of the day. Gentlemen's order restaurant on the first floor, where everything can be had in season, and in the best order and style.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS FOR THE SUMMER.—A large front parlor on the first floor, and two rooms on the second floor, will be vacated in a few days, at Nos. 63 and 65 Columbia-st., Brooklyn. No children can be accommodated, and no smoking allowed in the rooms.

A FEW GENTLEMEN, ALSO GENTLE-MEN and their wives, can be accommodated with good board and suitable rooms, with all the modern improvements. References exchanged. Apply to Mrs. VINCENT, No. 463 Broome-st., near Broadway. Also, a few day boarders can be accommodated.

TO LET—A PLEASANT BACK PARLOR, ALSO a room over it, to a gentleman and his wife, or a few single gentlemen; the rooms have pantries, with hot and cold water in them, also gas and bath. Apply or address No. 113 East 29th-st.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board, at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Terms very moderate for the summer months.

PARTIAL BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMI-LY.—One large, handsomely furnished front room, on second floor; also, room on third floor, for single gentlemen. Terms moderate. No. 242 East Broadway.

TO LET—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, TO gentlemen only, in a small private family, at No. 135 Greene-st., two doors from Houston, and only two blocks from Broadway.

NO. 143 EIGHTH-STREET, OPPOSITE the Mercantile Library, and near Broadway; several very desirable rooms, with or without board.

TO LET—TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, IN A PRI-vate family, pleasant rooms with board. Inquire at No. 40 Dominick-st., near Hudson.

TO LET—A NICE FURNISHED BEDROOM, without board, at No. 526 Broome-st.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, FOR himself, wife, two children and nurse, between 4th and 40th sts.; partial board for the gentleman; a small family preferred. Address Box No. 3,553 Post-office, stating terms and accommodation.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S, THESE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway corner of Duane-st.

MUSICAL.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE,
OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.

It is built upon an iron frame, or bed plate, entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the sound-board and every other part of the instrument from the strain.

It will remain in tune for many months, and when the strings are settled even for years.

It has convex sounding-boards above and below, like the violin, which are connected together in the same manner, thus making the entire instrument a vibratory shell.

It has greater depth and fulness of tone, and the sostenuto, or power of sustaining the tone has never been equaled, except by instruments of the violin class.

It improves with age and use, by becoming more vibratory, and the tone purer and more sonorous.

It is the best piano-forte existing and is recommended by Gottschalk, Thalberg, and many other celebrated artists and professors. Sole Agents,
WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway,
Between Spring and Prince sts.

REMOVAL.
A. H. GALE & CO.,
PIANO FORTES,
Manufactory and Warerooms,
Nos. 105, 107, 109, 111 and 113 East 12th-st., near 3d-av.

A. H. GALE & CO. have just completed extensive additions to their factory buildings in 12th st., and have removed their entire establishment from the corner of 13th st. and 3d-av. They have also perfected their new scale piano-forte to meet the growing taste for more powerful instruments than have heretofore been in use, while they have been careful to preserve with the additional power that peculiarly sweet and sympathetic tone for which their pianos are celebrated.

A. H. G. & CO. respectfully invite the inspection of artists, amateurs, and the public generally.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

MASON & HAMLIN'S
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
OF ALL KINDS,
Ranging in price from $60 to $400, equally adapted for the church, vestry, school room, lodge-room or parlor.
Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are the sole Agents for these superior instruments for the State of New-York.
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, New-York.
Dealers supplied at regular factory prices.
Descriptive catalogues sent on application.

HAINES BROTHERS,
Nos. 330, 332 and 334 Second-av., corner of 21st-st.,
have constantly a good assortment of their PIANOS on hand of their
NEW SCALE,
which for volume of tone, sustaining power, sweetness and purity are unsurpassed. THE PROFESSION, and the public generally are particularly invited to call and examine for themselves. EVERY PIANO FULLY WARRANTED for three years. PRICES MODERATE.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—The Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons, for depth, purity of tone, and durability, are unsurpassed. Prices reasonable. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $150. Music and Musical Instruments of all kinds, at the lowest prices. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for Pianos and Melodeons. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway. *Testimonials.*—"The Horace Waters Pianos are known as among the very best."—*Evangelist.* "We can speak of their merits from personal knowledge."—*Christian Intelligencer.* "Nothing at the Fair displayed greater excellence."—*Churchman.* "Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere in the country."—*Home Journal.*

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTU-RERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 421 Broome-st.; also, at their Dépôt, No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PAR-LOR GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS. SECOND HAND PIANOS made by Chickering, Gilbert, Hallet, Davis & Co. Prices from $30 to $200. Melodeons very low. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

HARPS.—REMOVAL.
J. F. BROWNE, manufacturer, begs to inform his friends and the profession that he has removed his
HARP WAREROOMS
to No. 709 Broadway, near the New-York Hotel.
Strings, Music, and every requisite for the Harp.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS of superior tone, and fully warranted, will be sold at great bargains. Second-hand pianos taken in exchange. By ALBERT WEBER, manufacturer, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st. Purchasers will find this an excellent opportunity to get a good piano very low.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PI-ANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years.

HARPS—REMOVAL.—R. & L. LEWIS, MANU-facturers, beg to inform their friends and the profession that they have removed their harp warerooms to No. 554 Broadway. Double action harps from $300 up. Harps repaired.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MAN-UFACTURERS No. 209 Centre st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for three years.

A SPLENDID PIANOFORTE AT A GREAT bargain, new and perfect in every respect, warranted, and a great chance for a cash customer, at No. 155 West Broadway. A. WEBER.

SECOND-HAND PIANO WANTED.—ANY person wishing to dispose of a good instrument at about $100, may hear of a purchaser by addressing MUSIC, Box No. 321, New York Post-office.

T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place. } PIANOS AT $25, $50, $75, $100, $125, $150, $175, $200, $225 and upwards.

MUSIC.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG LADY, A SIT-uation as Soprano singer in a church, Episcopal preferred. Communications to be noticed must give the name of the Church, &c. Address SOPRANO, Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SEVERAL BOYS FOR TRINITY Choir; ages from nine to fourteen. Salaries liberal. None need apply who have not had some experience in reading music. Address "L. P.," Box No. 177, *Times* Office, giving name, residence, qualifications, &c.

INSTRUCTION.

$32 50 PER QUARTER.—ASHLAND IN-STITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Both sexes. Students received any time. For particulars, address the Rev. HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, N. Y., or F. HUBBARD, Esq., No. 52 Broadway.

BOOK-KEEPING AND WRITING $10.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, has a few more vacant seats for THIS EVENING, which may be secured during the day, at only $10 for writing and book-keeping. This is less than half price. Regular terms $25.

HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLE-GIATE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The Summer term commenced May 2. Pupils admitted at any time during the term. Principal, General M. I. LOCKWOOD; Prof. H. HINDE, First Assistant. For catalogue, apply to the Principal White Plains.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS giving full particulars can be obtained at E. GOODENOUGH'S Bookstore, No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York, or of A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, BEFORE leaving for the country, would like to engage for the Fall as resident governess in a family in New-York or Brooklyn. Instruction given in the English branches, French and music. City references given. Address L. P. M., Box No. 4,014 New-York Post-office.

AN ENGLISH LADY, PROFESSOR OF THE Piano-Forte, and pupil of some of the first masters, is desirous of giving lessons. Schools and families attended. The highest references given. Address Mrs. H. L. U., No. 15 Ludlow-place, Houston-st.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY SCHOOL, ON Long Island, a lady to teach Music, French, and the common English branches. Apply to Mr. HOBBS at the store of Clark, Austin & Smith, No. 3 Park-row.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES TO ACCOMPANY a family to the country for the Summer months, to teach English and music. Apply at No. 38 Union-square.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—Rooms in Brooklyn Institute, Washington-st.—The regular monthly meeting will be held, in the First Presbyterian Church, (Henry-st.,) on TUESDAY EVENING, June 14, at 8 o'clock. An Essay will be read by JACKSON DEERING, Esq. Subject—*Cain and Abel.* The public are invited to attend.
LYMAN ABBOTT,
Chairman of Committee on Lectures and Meetings.

THE SUMMER EXHIBITION OF THE Brooklyn Horticultural Society, will take place at the Athenæum, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, June 14th, at 4 o'clock, and will continue open on WEDNESDAY, closing each evening at 10 o'clock. A band of music will be provided. Admission 25 cents.

CIGARS.

HAVANA CIGARS—FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES to suit purchasers by
GEORGE W. NICHOLS, Importer,
No. 1 South William-st., opposite Delmonico's.

HAVANA CIGARS—IN BOND, FOR EXPORT, or in store, duty paid, for sale by STRAITON, SANFORD & CO., Importers, No. 59 Beaver-st., corner William, opposite Delmonico's.

HAVANA CIGARS OF THE CHOICEST brands, for sale at retail at CROOK & DUFF'S *Times* Building.

PERSONAL.

LIZZIE—FORMERLY OF NO. 3 TRINITY-PLACE—Send your address to CHARLES R. MYERS, Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

G. MERSHON, OR ANY PERSON KNOW-ING where he is, please call on Miss H. MERSHON at No. 522 Broadway, fourth floor.

MINERAL OIL IS ONE OF THE FINEST Coal Oils ever offered. It is not explosive, it is beautiful in color and free from any mixture whatever, uniform in quality it will burn as long and as brilliantly as any other, and gives a cheap and most splendid light. It burns in the usual Kerosene Coal Oil Lamps, and is warranted unsurpassed by any in market. Agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

ROOFING.—THE VULCANIZED ROOFING MA-terial is the best and most desirable covering for leaky shingle roofs. Manufactory, No. 177 Prince st., or Room No. 4, Market Bank. G. F. WIEGAND.

AUCTION SALES.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.

On THURSDAY, June 16, inst., at the residence of the late ALFRED SETON, Throg's Neck, Westchester County, will be sold at public auction, without reserve, (sale commencing at 1 o'clock P. M.)—

No. 1.—The brood mare Blue Bell, (name given by A. Seton,) bred in Westchester County in the Spring of 1855, by Mr. Kerr and Harvey Kidd; was got by imp. Trustee, out of Magnolia; bred in Westchester County by Mr. Caster and Samuel Bradhurst, (name given by H. Booth,) by Capt. Stockton's imp. Langford; grand-dam Frolic by Eclipse, g. g. dam Betsey Ransom by Virginian; Favorite by Bellair Bedford, Pantaloon, &c.

No. 2.—Miss Low, a filly by Redeye, out of No. 1; bred by Alfred Seton, in Westchester County, and dropped June 3, 1857.

No. 3.—The brood mare Lilla, by imp. Trustee out of the old Memnon mare, bred in Westchester County, by Alfred Seton, and dropped June 13, 1852.

No. 4.—A filly, by Balrownie, out of No. 3; dropped April 3, 1859. Balrownie was by Annandale, out of Queen Mary, (the dam Blink Bonnie,) by Gladiator. Plenipotentiary, Myrrha by Whalebone, &c. Annandale was by Touchstone, out of Rebecca (the dam of Alice Hawthorne) by Sattury, Cervantes, Anticipation by Bering brough &c.

No. 5.—The brood mare Young Gipsey, bred by Jonathan S. Holmes, of New Jersey, dropped in the Spring of 1846. She was got by imp. Mercer, out of Hamilton Wilkes mare Gipsey, own sister to Medoc.

No. 6.—A filly, dropped in Westchester County July 4, 1858, by Revenue, out of No. 5.

No. 7.—A filly, dropped this season, by Revenue, out of No. 5.

No. 8.—A filly by Osillo out of the old Memnon mare. Osillo was by imp. Trustee, out of Betsey Ransom, Jr., by imp. Priam, out of old Betsey; dropped June 9, 1857, in Westchester County.

No. 9.—A filly, by Beekman Finley's trotting horse Pascorda, out of No. 5; dropped March 26, 1857.

The produce of Young Gipsey and Revenue, to be dropped this season, is in a produce of sweepstakes of $550, $200 forfeit, to be run in the Fall of her three-year old form, two mile heats, over the Fashion Course.

No. 10.—One pair carriage horses, large size, very valuable.
No. 11.—Driving mare, very fast, sound and kind.
No. 12.—One cow.
No. 13.—One cow.
No. 14.—One cow.
No. 15.—One heifer calf.
No. 16.—One heifer calf.
No. 17.—One heifer calf.
No. 18.—Yearling heifer.
No. 19.—Yearling heifer.
No. 20.—One pair Devon oxen.
One carriage, cost $900, as good as new.
One rockaway wagon.
One double open wagon, nearly new.
One single open wagon.
One single sleigh, 2 robes wolf-skin.
One double sleigh, Canada, 3 robes, bear-skin, all new, never used.
Two sets double harness—wagon.
One set double harness—carriage.
Two sets single harness.
Three strings sleigh-bells.
One exercising saddle and bridle.
One Caresear, complete.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
SUPERB CARVED ROSEWOOD PARLOR, chamber, and oak dining-room furniture at auction, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, without reserve, of the private residence No. 30 7th st., between 2d and 3d avs. The attention of housekeepers is called to this sale and they will find it to their advantage to attend. Catalogues in the house. I will sell as above in the

PARLORS—Brussels, ingrain and velvet carpets, rugs to match, gold frame pier glass and consoles, mantel glasses, rich lace curtains and landscape shades, Dresden painted vases, and statuettes and figures; very rich mantel clock and ornaments to match, gold framed landscapes by Oldie, Northcote, Legrand and Coates; two parlor suites of solid rosewood framed parlor furniture, covered with maroon and crimson ribbed satin brocade; couch covered with French moquet, reception chairs to match; rosewood marble top etagere and side-stands; marble-top centre and loo tables; piano forte, a splendid instrument, with pearl keys, worthy of a close examination, warranted by the makers for three years.

DINING ROOM FURNITURE—Extension table, cut glass ware, plated ware; tea, dinner and breakfast service; table cutlery, plates and table linen; also, articles too numerous to include in an advertisement.

CHAMBER FURNITURE—Rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, hair and spring mattresses, bolsters, pillows and bedding; spring seat chairs, sofas and sofa beds; ingrain carpets, mirrors, dressing bureaus and washstands; mantel clocks, toilet sets, &c.

Sale positive, rain or shine. Responsible parties will be in attendance to pack, cart and ship any article to go out of town.

N. B.—PIANO-FORTE TO BE SOLD AT 12 O'CLOCK.

J. W. PORTER, Auctioneer.
$10,000.—GREAT SACRIFICE OF RICH AND COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—In consequence of the suspension of Mr. J. Dissosway, will be sold at public vendue, by J. W. PORTER, THIS DAY, June 14, at 10 o'clock A. M., for cash, without any reserve, whatever may be the state of the weather, the entire superb furniture contained in the private residence No. 218 West 14th st., near 8th-av., embracing over $10,000 worth of the very best description of all kinds required in a gentleman's private residence, a portion of which is subjoined, viz.: Large and costly pier and mantel mirrors, superior rosewood piano forte, elegant suites of parlor furniture in rich crimson and maroon brocade, one do. in green and gold, costly rosewood and secretary bookcases, solid carved rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables; three superior rosewood etageres, marble tops, with mirror doors and backs; elegant rosewood reception chairs, in rich satin and tapestry; rosewood corner etageres, with mirror backs; rich lace window curtains and shades, bronze and ormolu clocks, costly Sevres and Dresden vases and rich parlor ornaments, &c., with a number of fine oil-paintings. Dining-room and Chamber Furniture—Elegant extension tables, chairs, rich gold-band decorated tea and coffee sets, elegant ruby and cut glass ware, pearl and silver cutlery, cake baskets, casters, bureaus, washstands with marble tops, costly decorated china toilet sets, best hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding. French oval mirror, mahogany suites of furniture in hair cloth, cottage and mahogany spring-seat chairs, rosewood hall stands, oilcloth, stair carpets, gas chandeliers, &c.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
PARTITION SALE OF THE THWING ESTATE.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell on THURSDAY, June 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
ON AV. A, N. W. COR. 16TH ST.—3 Lots, with buildings.
ON AV. A—8 parcels W. S., between 117th and 118th sts.
ON 2D-AV.—11 do. bet. 14th and 120th sts., 5 corners.
ON 3D AV.—20 Lots and gores (with buildings), E. and W. S., bet. 20th and 96th sts., including 5 corners.
ON 4TH AV., N. E. COR. 57TH-ST. (100 feet)—5 Lots.
ON 4TH AV., N. E. COR. 81ST-ST.—5 Lots.
ON 6TH AV.—3 Lots N. E. cor. 48th-st., and S. W. cor. 49th-st.
ON 7TH-AV.—2 Lots N. W. and N. E. corners of 54th-st.
ON 9TH-AV.—5 Parcels S. W. corner of 54th st.
ON 10TH-AV.—4 do. between 23d and 80th sts.
ON 11TH-AV.—6 Lots, bet. 45th and 125th sts.
ON 31ST-ST.—4 Lots N. S., 400 feet east from 10th-av.
ON 81ST-ST.—4 Lots S. S., 350 west from 3d-av.
ON 92D AND 93D STS.—6 Lots bet. 4th and 5th avs.
ON 119TH-ST.—4 Lots N. S., 100 feet east 5th-av.
Maps containing full particulars at No. 7 Pine-st. By order of
THERASSON & BRYAN, Att'ys. WM. P. LEE, Referee.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 15, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a splendid pair of carriage horses, about 16½ hands high, one six and the other seven years old, sound in all respects, kind in single and double harness; one good under the saddle; they are excellent travelers, and will with ease, in double harness, travel 12 miles per hour, and more if urged to do so. They were bought this Spring for the use of a private gentleman who leaves for Europe this month, and are sold for this cause only. They cost $1,200 cash, and a pair of horses in exchange. This presents a rare opportunity for getting a fine pair of horses.

Also, a silver-plated double harness, made for the above by one of the best makers.

Also, a very fine phæton, very little used, and built to order by Brewster.

Brown mare, about 15½ hands high, between 7 and 8 years old, stylish driver, perfectly kind in all harness, or under the saddle; can trot in 3½ minutes, and is a fine family horse; is sold only for want of use.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.
IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE STOCK OF GOLD AND SILVER DIAMOND AND ENAMELED WATCHES, CHAINS, JEWELRY, LEVER MOVEMENTS, &c., &c.—A. M. CRISTALAR will sell on WEDNESDAY, June 15, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 1 Pine st., an extensive assortment of watches and jewelry, comprising in part fine gold and silver hunting and open face chronometers; double-time independent seconds levers; silver hunting and open face detached and patent levers and cylinders; duplex double time centre seconds levers; engine turn plain and engraved cases; nickel and ¾-plate plain and full jeweled lever movements, compensation and expansion balance, together with a large assortment of gold guard, curb, f. b. vest and chatelaine chains of the most desirable and latest styles and patterns, together with a large variety of other articles too numerous to mention. The above watches are imported from the most celebrated European manufactories, and this sale is well worthy the attention of the trade. Catalogues on morning of sale. Terms cash.

DAVID SCOTT, Auctioneer.
GREAT AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE building lots at West Hoboken, N. J., on WEDNESDAY, June 15th, at 2 o'clock P. M. The lots are in first-rate order to build on, being thoroughly drained, inclosed with picket-fence, and surrounded with plank foot walk. The situation is unsurpassed in the vicinity of New-York, commanding a splendid view of the Hudson, City and Bay of New-York, Staten Island and the Narrows. The property can be reached in 35 minutes from Barclay, Canal, or Christopher sts., and is 25 minutes' walk from the Hoboken Ferry, from which stages start regularly.

Sale on the premises.

If the above day should be wet, the sale will be postponed till the first fair day.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
GREAT SALE OF SIXTY-FIVE LOTS IN THE XVIIth WARD, BROOKLYN, E. D., BEING PART OF THE LARGE MESEROLE ESTATE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction THIS DAY, June 14, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, sixty-five beautiful building lots, 25x110 feet each, situate on Guernsey, Lorimer, Orchard, Leonard, Eckford, Oakland, Nowell, Diamond, Jewell and Dobbin sts.; Nassau and Norman avs. Every lot put up will be positively sold. Sixty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Maps and full particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st., New-York.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, the entire furniture of a family, removed from 12th-st., for convenience of sale, consisting of rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, covered in brocatel and hair cloth, bookcases, marble-top centre and side tables, gas fixtures, oak marble-top buffets, extension dining tables, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, palliasses, &c.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—CHINA, GLASS AND earthen ware, extra large and varied stock of white granite ware, of Edwards' and other choice makers, by J. S. H. BARTLETT, TUESDAY, June 14, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., rain or shine, in lots for City and country retailers, and worthy their notice. Also fine English toys and fancy goods.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BRO-GANS at auction by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, June 15, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt st. This sale will consist of some of the most desirable goods we have offered this season, including several invoices of stock goods, &c. Catalogues morning of sale.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER.—REGULAR AUCTION Sale at 36 Pine street EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 1 o'clock. See catalogue.

AUCTION SALES.

M. C. EDEY, Auctioneer.
BY EZRA LUDLOW, NO. 66 CEDAR-STREET.—FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.—M. C. EDEY will sell this day a large assortment of gold English and Swiss Watches, being the entire stock of an importer declining business. There are upwards of 200 lots, which will be sold peremptorily. Dealers and others will please attend. Salesroom No. 66 Cedar-st., (opposite the Post-office.)

MEDICAL.

THE FUNCTIONAL DERANGEMENTS IN-cidental to both sexes are reorganized, and prostrated powers restored to a healthy tone, by the use of TRIESMAR No. 1. Read *Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches*; it explains everything. To be had of Dr. BARROW, No. 157 Prince st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free of postage. Sold also by
F. C. WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin st., New-York.
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No. 166 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

A NEW MEDICAL BOOK
By CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of RICORD, of Paris, (the first Special Surgeon living,) and of Professors CARNOCHAN and V. MOTT, of New-York. He is consulted on all Diseases of a Private Nature, at No. 61 Bleecker st., a few doors east of Broadway. Complicated cases, including Scrofulous, Mercurial and Chronic Affections, skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 3 and 6 to 9. Consultations in the principal languages.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.
A clumsy counterfeit of the genuine has been put out by unprincipled vagabonds. It is unlike the genuine in size and has nothing of the appearance of the original, except the name. Remember we have no agents in this City, and but one in Brooklyn, HAYES, Fulton-st.
PYNE & CO., Sole Proprietors, No. 109 Nassau-st.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo. cloth, about one hundred electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold also by Wm. A. Townsend & Co., No. 46 Walker-st., near Broadway. Among its contents is the Anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European Hospital practice; quacks (advertisers) their receipts and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 2, and 5 to 9 evenings.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—Courrier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Essex Standard, Railway Advocate, Empire City, Police Gazette, New-York Pick, New Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a large number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., at No. 459 Broome st., second block West of Broadway.

Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of PRIVATE DISEASES in all their different forms; and treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion, excess or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal.* Sold by the author, as above, also by CHAS. MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 208 Fulton-st., New-York.
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GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP.—It is well known, cures tan, pimples, freckles, salt-rheum, barber's itch, chaps, chafes, tender flesh, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly, warranted. LIQUID ROUGE for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE for flushed, red and heated faces. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray or light hair to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE for the hair to grow, and make stiff wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old-established dépôt, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; BLISS, Springfield; CALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, No. 129 Washington st., Boston.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY—PER-forms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed, and all the medicines needed, for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office No. 483 Broadway, near Broome-st. Perfectly private; arranged that patients never meet. Consultations gratis. Attendance till 10 P. M.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the *Scalpel*, Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av., attends to the more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera, Piles, Rupture, Fistula, and Prolapsus of the Rectum cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings; at all other hours he is at his Private Hospital, where those who require surgical operations or careful dietetic treatment will find spacious apartments, the purest air in the City, and all the comforts of domestic life.

DR. LACOSTE, OF PARIS, FIRST ASSIST-ant to the great Dr. Ricord of that city, induced by the success of his treatment in a certain class of diseases and weaknesses, for the cure of which the French mode of practice is so celebrated, can be consulted in America for a few months longer at No. 512 Broadway, daily, from 12 to 4 and 7 to 8 P. M. Recent cases cured in 24 hours.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE—DR. STRATTON, proprietor of the original recipe—is a quick relief and cure for neuralgia, headache, loss of appetite, and nervous debility. N. B.—None genuine without my signature. JAMES T. STRATTON, No. 110 4th-av. For sale by druggists, at $1 a bottle.

DR. RALPH—AUTHOR OF THE "PRACTICAL Private Treatise." Offices corner Houston and Crosby-st., (139 Crosby.) Hours, 10½ to 2, and 6 to 9 o'clock.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH.—UNION-SQUARE.—DR. BATES, DEN-tist, inserts indestructible Teeth upon frames warranted to masticate food. Plugging warranted not to fall out, and performed without pain. Cleaning and extracting without injuring the gums. Children's teeth regulated and advice given. No. 835 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 10½ o'clock, of the entire elegant furniture and housefurnishing articles contained in the residence No. 152 West 21st st., near 7th av., all of which will be positively sold without reserve, and embraces a very large and costly collection of beautiful rosewood furniture and works of art, worthy of special attention, consisting of superb rosewood parlor suites elegantly carved, covered in rich crimson and maroon brocatel; etageres, centre, pier and side tables, pier mirrors, brocade and lace curtains, velvet and tapestry carpets, Turkish lounges, arm chairs, costly bronzes, marble groups, escritoires, bronze clocks, elegant rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, large hair mattresses, with every description of elegant parlor, chamber, and dining-room furniture. Extension table, silver ware, French china, cutlery, &c. No postponement on any account. For full particulars see *Herald*.
W. B. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

EAGLE ENAMELED FURNITURE MANU-FACTORY—No. 634 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's Theatre. Elegant suites grained in rosewood, oak, walnut, maple, and ornamented in gold fruits, flowers and fresco, at prices from $25 and upwards. Homes in City or country are not considered furnished without one of these exquisitely beautiful suites. Mattresses, spring beds, &c.

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ENAMELED FURNITURE.—FIRST-CLASS, grained and ornamented; acknowledged superior in style and finish to any manufactured in this country. Also, Mattresses, Bedding, &c. For sale by J. W. FISHER & CO., 652 Broadway, 4 doors below Bond-st.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FUR-NITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also, mattresses and paillasses, at WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

IRON BEDSTEADS, IRON HAT RACKS, IRON STORE STOOLS.—Stools put up in stores free of charge. Circulars sent on request. Liberal terms to the trade. JAMES SCOTT, No. 167 Centre, corner Canal-st.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 128 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

CHINESE RATTAN CHAIRS—SUITABLE for country residences, for sale by H. OGDEN, Jr., No. 71 Broad-st.

FINANCIAL.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY.

ADDRESS TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY.

Having recently been elected to the office of President of your Company, by your voluntary suffrages, the peculiar circumstances with which I find myself surrounded, as well as those attending the election, seem to make it incumbent upon me to address you

I have been connected with the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad, either as a banker, contractor, or creditor, for the past six years; and I hesitate not to assert, that no one outside of its former directory, and but few in it, know more about its operations and circumstances than myself from the time of its organization to the present year. Being a *bona fide* creditor and stockholder in the Company, and believing that if the then existing state of things was permitted to continue for twelve months more, there would be nothing left for either creditor or stockholder to realize upon, four weeks ago I went to New-York City to confer with the stock and bondholders there, as to the business future of the Company. I gave notice of the purpose of my visit through the Press, and when I did so, I was assailed by anonymous communications in the City papers, my motives aspersed and misrepresented in monetary circles, and almost every species of obloquy and detraction visited upon me that the ingenuity or malice of thwarted speculators could devise.

As fast as any of the charges made their appearance in public, I replied to them through the City papers, over my own signature. As soon as it was announced that I was receiving proxies with a view to the election of a new Board, that could not be reached or controlled by STEPHEN H. ALDEN, of Albany, N. Y., the name of Mr. ALEXANDER MITCHELL was put up in opposition to mine. When it became known that Mr. MITCHELL had been a recipient of the Corruption Bonds, he was partially hauled off for repairs, and the names of FRANCIS VOSE and CHARLES L. PERKINS substituted. In spite of all this opposition, stimulated as it was by whatever Railroad influences this city had in New-York, I was conferred with by more than one thousand of the stockholders who had been duped and swindled out of their investments by the former managers of this Road; and I take this occasion to say, for the information of the Western resident stockholders, that wide-spread and distressing as I had reason to believe the misery was which the corrupt and fraudulent mismanagement of this Company had occasioned, yet I had nothing like a correct idea of the extent of the suffering it had caused, until I had the personal conferences to which I allude, with the stockholders. And I am sincerely of the opinion that, except those committed for capital offences, there are but few convicts to be found within the walls of the various Penitentiaries in the Union who have inflicted an equal amount of misery upon the innocent and unprotected, as have some of those who have had this road under their control and direction.

In spite of the opposition made by those who were interested in sustaining the Managers of the Company, I was presented by the unfortunate owners with proxies that represented over *four million dollars of the stock*.

Upon my arrival in Milwaukee, on Monday, the 23d ult., to attend the election of officers, I found the road had been put through the process of a sham and illegal sale, (as I am advised by counsel,) by the Trustee of the Third Mortgage bondholders, and bid off, without the payment of a dollar in money, by the Trustee aforesaid. A new company was partially organized, and an attempt made to change the name of the road—the company's office closed, and the books, papers, and safes belonging to it taken into the possession of the President of the new organization. This organization had professed to elect the following Directors: RUSSELL SAGE, LUDLOW A. BATTERSHAL, WILLIAM GOULD, WM B. GILBERT, HANS CROCKER, L. W. WEEKS, N. J. EMMONS, WM. E. SMITH and WM. R. SILL, and these Directors elected RUSSELL SAGE their President.

When the day of the election came, neither the Inspectors of the Election nor the stockholders could gain access to the office of the late Secretary.

At 10 o'clock A. M. the Hon. A. S. SLOAN and C. K. WELLS, Esq, two of the Inspectors appointed by the Governor, repaired to the office of the former Secretary to make arrangements for the election, and they found it locked, and could not gain admission. At 11 o'clock CHAUNCEY ABBOTT, Esq, the other Inspector, arrived, and the three Inspectors met at the office of E. H. GOODRICH, Superintendent of the road under SELAH CHAMBERLAIN's lease, and were shown a legal opinion, drawn up and signed by five retained Attorneys, declaring the proposed election illegal, and that the Inspectors had no right to hold it. After listening to a discussion of several hours, between the counsel of the Third Mortgage and the counsel of the Stockholders, the Inspectors—two of whom rank amongst the best lawyers in the State, and one of whom had just retired, with much credit, from the office of Circuit Judge—decided they had the right to hold the election; thus declaring their opinion of the worthlessness of the pretended sale, and the organization under it. Finding it impossible to gain access to any of the Company's rooms, the Inspectors proceeded to open the polls, and hold the election, in the street, in front of the Secretary's office. At this election, the ticket headed by myself, received 27,714 majority. The pretended new company closed up the Secretary's office, against the wishes of those having a right to vote there in the afternoon; and about 15,000 votes were polled for our ticket, on the stoop of the office of the Secretary, and in the open air. Those wishing to vote were then invited into the office of the Horicon Railroad Company, where the election was continued till 10½ o'clock at night, and the following persons chosen Directors: NEWCOMB CLEVELAND, HENRY C. CABELL, CICERO COMSTOCK, JOHN LOCKWOOD, ORVILLE ODDIE, FREDERICK H. STOW, GEO. W. PRATT, ALBERT B. HARRIS, TYRUS C. DICKINSON. Against this ticket there were less than six hundred votes cast; and its friends had over twelve thousand votes in reserve, that might have been thrown for it, but for want of time and because it was unnecessary, they were not put in. The following day, at the urgent solicitation of outsiders, and against my protestations, the polls were again opened by the Inspectors, and seven votes cast by DANIEL WELLS, Jr., for the following ticket, which, with the votes received the day before, gave it 539 votes: DANIEL WELLS, Jr.; CYRUS D. DAVIS, JNO. BERTSCHY, B. FERGUSON, J. P. MCGREGOR, R. S. KEELAND and SAMUEL C. WEST.

Since the election, I have seen a publication in the newspapers of this City, which seems to be authorized, stating that Mr. ALEXANDER MITCHELL had proxies sent him for about 30,000 votes, which he did not consider it worth his while to cast, although he was present while the election was progressing.

In New-York, proxies were solicited for Mr. MITCHELL by the friends of the former Fiscal Agent, ALDEN, and the late President STANTON, from the stockholders, on the ground of his high character and standing, and the strong disposition he felt to aid those non resident capitalists who had been inveigled into investing in the road, and had been so deeply abused and injured by it, and that he would exert himself to have them realize something from their ruinous investments. On my arrival at Milwaukee, I found Mr. MITCHELL one of the most active men in favor of the third mortgage sale and organization—a sale which, if held good, will annihilate all the interests of every species of stockholders and creditors, except the mortgage and judgment creditors of the road. The scheme was devised by STEPHEN H. ALDEN, over eighteen months ago, for that purpose.

With the coöperation of Mr. MITCHELL, the hands of Messrs. CABELL, ODDIE, and myself, (for we four had about all the proxies on the ground,) might have been strengthened, and jointly we would have represented at the election, the votes of eight-tenths of all the shareholders. I allude to this circumstance not for the purpose of passing criticism upon the inconsistency between the professions of those soliciting proxies for Mr. MITCHELL, in New-York, and his actions here; but to show the non resident cash stockholders, and the farm-mortgage stockholders in this State, that my representations to them have been verified, and my actions consistent with my professions.

On the 27th of May, an attempt was made by the friends of the late Board and the third-mortgage bondholders, to get up still another organization. An effort has been made to torture a visit by me to the room I was informed Mr. SAGE, the President of the pretended third-mortgage organization, was in, to demand of him the books and papers of the Company in his possession, into a recognition of their organization.

The charge that I participated or took any part in, or recognized in any manner, the proceedings of that Board is untrue. That Board professed to make officers of the names on the ticket, which received 539 out of nearly 30,000 votes cast at the election. DANIEL WELLS, Jr., was made President, and SAMUEL C. WEST, Secretary and Treasurer. The pretence set up for this Board is, that some of the Directors on the ticket with myself were not stockholders at the time of their election. The charge is groundless, for every Director on our ticket was not only a stockholder at the time of his election, but part of them had been so for years before. But if it were not so, the election of persons who were not stockholders would render the election voidable only, and not void; and persons so elected, and organizing under their election, would constitute a *de facto* Board, which could only be ousted by information in the shape of a *quo warranto*. The Board, headed by DANIEL WELLS, Jr., has, therefore, no rights whatever.

On the 27th day of May, a card appeared in the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, from N. P. STANTON, late President, &c, claiming that all the elections which had been held were illegal, because they had not been held in the office of the Secretary of the Company! The bare perusal of this card affords ample evidence of the author's own estimation of the falseness of the pretences set up, and the reason given that the election was void, because it "*was unsatisfactory*" to his Board, was simply ridiculous. Mr. STANTON and his friends, the third Mortgage bond claimants, had the keys of the Company's office, and would not give the Inspectors admission; and because they could not gain admission and were compelled to hold the election on the front steps of the office in a burning sun, therefore the election "was void," and Mr. STANTON and his Board hold over another year! The sequence from the premises stated, I think, will be generally admitted by the stockholders, to be among the latest improvements in logical deductions; and to be only equaled by some of the brilliant fiscal feats which have characterized the previous history of this Company.

The best legal advisers assure me, that the election notice was only intended to indicate a locality for holding the election, and the *title* to the place was immaterial. Conceding that the title had changed, the locality was the same indicated by the notice, and was the only place where an election could have been held.

On the 27th of May, as its President, I instituted proceedings to reclaim the records and seal of the Company, and had issued and delivered to the Sheriff of Milwaukee County the necessary papers for that purpose. The Sheriff took two safes and their contents; and soon after E. G. RYAN, the counsel of the late Stanton and Alden Board, and of the Sage organization, appeared and presented to the Deputy Sheriff in charge, a pretended withdrawal of the suit, to which was affixed the seal of the Company, and demanded possession of the safes from the Deputy Sheriff. The possession was refused. On Saturday, the Sheriff was required to seize the third safe described in his papers, and about 9 o'clock P. M., he went to the Chamberlain building, so called, for that purpose. When he arrived, Messrs. RYAN and EMMONS, Attorneys—EMMONS, the attorney of CHAMBERLAIN, and RYAN, the attorney of SAGE and STANTON—and E. H. GOODRICH, CHAMBERLAIN's Superintendent, were there; and also about one hundred laborers, consisting mainly of the employes of CHAMBERLAIN, and the pretended new company. Some of the laborers were armed with clubs and other *persuasive* implements. The Sheriff took possession of the building and safes, and I left two private watchmen to see that the books were not removed from the safes and building, and spirited away during the night. One of the watchmen, being known as such, was twice ejected from the building, and had to leave.

On the 30th of May the Sheriff delivered up the safes to the new Company, they having given an "undertaking," and the Sheriff refused to examine and invoice the contents of the safes! Thus the safes, with their keys and contents, are in the hands of the disputed third mortgage bond organization.

On the 21st of April last, I commenced a suit in the Circuit Court of Columbia County, charging the old Board of Directors and others with a conspiracy to defraud the stockholders by this third mortgage, and charged collusion between BARNES, the Trustee, and the Stanton-Alden Board. An injunction was issued and served on the 23d of that month, enjoining the sale.

The Trustee then adjourned the sale to the 21st of May, and I went to New-York to confer with the non resident stockholders, and obtain proxies enough to give a different complexion to the new Board of Directors. While I was East, the old Directors, and others implicated, who wished to indorse their own character, piled up affidavits so high that my counsel could not see a way over them to sustain the injunction, and about the 18th of May, and before my return to Wisconsin, they consented it should be dissolved; but the suit *was not discontinued, and is still pending*.

The sale took place on the 21st day of May without any new sufficient advertisement after the dissolution of the injunction. On this account, as well as on several others, I am assured by able counsel that the sale is void. It may be proper, perhaps, for me to remark here, that within a day or two it has been intimated to me that for the purpose of intimidating and thwarting me in my endeavors to serve your interests, a scheme is on foot to have me arrested for perjury, on account of my swearing to the allegations made in the bill filed by me. The stockholders need have no fears on this account if such proceedings are instituted, for I can sustain my complaint by three witnesses to every one they can bring against it.

In connection with this subject, it is perhaps proper for me to state a fact which has reached my ears, and from which the stockholders can draw their own conclusions. I am informed by one of the early directors of this Company, that some of the old directors threatened to place still further obstacles in the way of the sale on the 21st of May, and to appease them and have the sham sale come off, so great was the anxiety of the members of the Stanton-Alden Board and the Milwaukee and Minnesota Company, they pretended to quit claim for this Company to MOSES KNEELAND and JAMES LUDINGTON the depot grounds donated by Colonel GEO. H. WALKER some years ago to the Company, and situated in the Fourth and Fifth Wards of this city. A previous like transfer of this property the United States District Court recently decided was void, and that the title thereof was held in trust for the stockholders and creditors. This property has been estimated to be worth from $100,000 to $200,000.

I am informed by the same authority, that the two Companies, in addition to this conveyance, guaranteed to protect BYRON KILBOURN, JAMES LUDINGTON, E. H. GOODRICH, EDWIN TOWNSEND and MOSES KNEELAND, from all suits now pending, or that might be brought against them, for any of their conduct or alleged mal-practices as Directors of this Company, or for liabilities for omissions of duty as such Directors. Why JACKSON HADLEY was not included in the indemnity bonds, and furnished with a certificate of character too, I am not advised. I will not intimate that it may possibly be true that the influence of ex-members of Congress was sufficient to hold such action at bay until the alleged promised consideration for land grant votes in the House of Representatives were made good by Mr. HADLEY. But whether it was or not, the stockholders will understand, if this information be true,—and I have every confidence in it,—that the Stanton-Alden Board, and the third mortgage, or the Sage-Alden-Chamberlain organization, have shown their zeal for the interests of the farm mortgage and other stockholders in a very equivocal way by granting absolution to five of the wealthiest and most active and censurable members of the old Board of Directors.

When Mr. N. P. STANTON was elected President of this Company, he made the streets of Milwaukee vocal with his protestations that those Directors who had wasted the substance of the Company, and got unjustly wealthy out of it, should be prosecuted, and their ill-gotten gains reclaimed for the stockholders. To this end it was represented the services of E. G. RYAN, Esq., had been secured—circulars were sent to the corruption bondholders by Mr. GUEST, Vice-President, demanding their return—and the names of even the Directors were given who were present and voted to issue the corruption bonds proper, as well as those which were known as the "Barstow Corruption Bonds," and who had received the Company's bonds without proper authority or consideration, and were liable for the consequences of their votes to the stockholders.

Those who originated, and under whose auspices the Stanton Board was organized, and those who knew the interest STEPHEN H. ALDEN had in discouraging prosecutions to recover monies or property fraudulently obtained from the Company, will not be at a loss to conjecture why all the threats and promises of President STANTON, and Directors SMITH and MCGREGOR, and the street-vaporings of Attorney RYAN, ended as they began, in a barren display of words. The Governor of this State was severely censured publicly and privately, by STANTON and his interested friends, because he would not transfer to the Company the land they claimed for building the sixty miles of road west of Portage City, and thus, as they averred, furnish them with material aid to carry out their professed intentions of prosecuting and punishing those who had been doing injustice to the Company. Within one year from the time these professions are made, Mr. STANTON is found making earnest endeavors to have the Company pass into the hands of the owners of the third mortgage, and thus not only extinguish the interest of the stockholders and most of the creditors of the road, but, establish, as their lawyers contend, a Lethe that is to wash the former managers clean in reputation and remove all pecuniary liabilities for past misdeeds.

I submit to your judgment whether the exigency that would change the professed line of Mr. STANTON's policy from good to bad, so suddenly and flagrantly, does not carry with it its own comment, and spare me the necessity of wasting words upon it? Do fair and legitimate business transactions require such transparent concessions to gross wrongs?

When the Third Mortgage-holders came to foreclose this mortgage, by which all the property and rights of the corporation and of the Stockholders were to be swept away, (as they assumed,) they employed E. G. RYAN, Esq., the *Attorney of Stanton and the Company*, to conduct the proceedings *against* the Company. The unconstitutional law by which the contract of the Company was to be nullified, and the rights of creditors and stockholders were to be sacrificed, was, as I have been informed and believe, concocted by the advice and approval of the old Board of Directors, and carried into effect by the aid of the Attorney of the Company colluding with the Trustee and Bondholders under the Third Mortgage. More conclusive proof of the corrupt character of this mortgage and the knavish purposes to which it was intended to be applied, could not be furnished even if one of the parties concerned were to testify against himself.

I have thus endeavored to give you a concise summary of the events, touching this Company, which have transpired within the last sixty days. Not having access at this time to the books of the Company, I am not able to give you any detailed statement of the precise condition of its affairs. I have had prepared by an experienced accountant the annexed analysis of the three last reports of this Company, to which I wish to call the particular attention of the Stockholders and the public at large. If the three consecutive annual reports of any other Railroad Company on earth can furnish a parallel to the following, I should like to have them produced:

ANALYSIS OF THE REPORTS OF THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY.

For	1857.	1858.	March 25, 1859.
Capital Stock	$2,031 200	$3,555,574	$10,872 000
City Milwaukee	314,000	314,000	319 000
First mort'ge E. div	942,500	911,000	903,000
Second mort. E. div		1,000,000	1,000,000
Farm mortgage Bonds	913,500	1,108,400	inc in stock.
Third mortgage Bonds			2,000,000
Con. 5 year Bonds	107 000	107,000	107,000
Consolidation Bonds	35,800	210,000	210,000
First mort. Land Grants		2,500,000	4,367,500
Second mt. Land Grants		353,600	
Construction of 1862		704 000	704 000
Construction of 1867		764,000	764,000
Interest Scrip		33,566	33,586
Real Estate Bonds		6,000	6,000
S. Chamberlain's judg't		629,090	785,587
N. Cleveland's judgm't		114,000	136,000
Floating debt	68,607	660,478	75 000
Total	$4 412,607	$15 980,708	$22,282,653

Increase in 1858, $11,568,101; increase in 1859, $6,301,945. Total increase in two years, $17,870,016!!!

Bad as this showing is,—and the condition of the Company is no doubt full as bad as it is represented to be in the reports;—I am of the opinion that something may yet be saved for the stockholders, if what there is left of the insolvent skeleton is properly husbanded, and some of the pretended but fraudulent liabilities cut off. From the light now before me, I shall advise the Company to contest and have set aside:

1. The two millions of third mortgage bonds under which the foreclosure has taken place, and which I have already charged in a bill in chancery as being fraudulently issued, and for which I have reasons for believing the Company has never realized five cents on the dollar.
2. The one million of bonds issued to bribe public officers and lobby men, known as *Corruption Bonds*.
3. The one million of bonds of a like character to the above, and issued for like purposes, known as the *Barstow Bonds*.
4. The one million of bonds called the *Second Mortgage Bonds*, on the Eastern Division of the road.
5. The second issue of Land Grant Bonds, amounting to $1,500,000.
6. The issue of $395,000 on the Second Land Grant Mortgage.
7. The judgment of SELAH CHAMBERLAIN, amounting to over $700,000, and his lease, which is a damage to the interest of the stockholders still more than the amount of the judgment.
8. And the prosecution and setting aside of all other fraudulent or dishonest liabilities, which I shall discover on getting the books and papers of the Company in my possession.

To carry out these and other reformatory measures, that a further and more minute investigation into the affairs of the Company may develop the need of, I shall require and hope to receive the countenance and coöperation of the stockholders. In my own behalf, I pledge my most earnest endeavors, and whatever of energy, means or character I may possess, towards bringing order out of the almost hopeless chaos into which the affairs of the Company seem involved.

My efforts to make a change in the direction and management of this Company have met with a bitter and formidable opposition, both in this city and New York, from railroad speculators and their employes and dependants. In this city the pretended boards headed by STANTON, WELLS and SAGE, and the organization of CHAMBERLAIN, the lessee, exhibit a unity of action and oneness of purpose which indicate with sufficient distinctness that the old firm of CHAMBERLAIN & ALDEN, with the addition of SAGE, WELLS and others, are at the bottom of the scheme or schemes now in vogue. Precisely what all their schemes are, I am not advised; but I am told of one which I deem it my duty to caution the stockholders against. It is that of allowing this road, after it shall have been legally sold on this third mortgage, to be consolidated with, or pass into the hands of the Milwaukee and Mississippi, and the Milwaukee and Watertown, and the Watertown and Madison Roads.

The La Crosse road forms the main trunk line of Wisconsin, and passes over a route which possesses twice the strength of any other railroad route in the State. Deplorably as it has been managed and abused, it has not, in my judgment, become reduced to that low condition yet that it need entirely destroy its innocent stockholders, whose means gave it being, and whose returns thus far have been most scanty and inadequate. I think there is yet sufficient of the road, if properly husbanded, to have it pay its honest debts and make its stock in some degree remunerative. But it has been too much impoverished by plunder to enable it to shoulder and carry along two other roads that abuse have made equally poor, and which are naturally not half as valuable. If the three railroads should pass into the hands of one set of owners, it would destroy them as competing lines,—place them all on a level—and thus deprive this road of its superior advantages over all others. Besides, if these roads should all pass into the same hands, and be controlled by the same owners, it would establish a huge and odious monopoly in the State, in the hands of a few unprincipled speculators, sufficient to rival the sovereign power of the State itself; overawe legislatures, courts and governors; and control elections and perpetuate the social and political corruption which has made the name of Wisconsin a bye-word in all lands. It would also cause an increase in the tariff of rates for both passengers and freight—that is now already too high—cripple the commerce of Milwaukee and the business of the interior towns, and perhaps force a considerable share of the carrying trade of the Upper Mississippi over the Illinois roads from Dunleith or Fulton to Chicago.

The prominent men in the Sage organization are the principal managers of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Road—a road that is running more for the benefit of Illinois and Chicago, to-day, than it is for Wisconsin and Milwaukee—though I am told it is under the control of Milwaukee men, and its construction was aided by Milwaukee capital and Milwaukee City credit.

There is another project which the Sage-Chamberlain-Alden organization is endeavoring to enforce, that will meet with the unqualified opposition of the regular Company, and that is, the change of its name to the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company. I cannot perceive how a change of name will relieve the Company from any portion of the odium which its past mismanagement has caused to attach to it. It would be a felon's dodge only, so far as the Company is concerned, and in view of its past management, perhaps not inappropriate; but there is an implied disrespect and slur upon La Crosse City and County in it that is undeserved. I am told that the project of this road originated with a distinguished citizen of La Crosse, the late lamented Gov. BURNS; that the city has ever been the fast friend of the Company; and that its friendship has been repaid only with an inconvenient location of its dépôt, in order to aid some Directors in a rival town-lot speculation in what was known as North La Crosse and in a town on the Minnesota side of the Mississippi, known as La Crescent. It seems to me that La Crosse, and not the Company, is the party that has had reason to complain of the use and abuse both of its name and its local interests.

In conclusion, I beg to address a few plain words to the citizens of Milwaukee: You have the finest site for a city on the western shore of Lake Michigan; you have the best bay and harbor, and the shortest route to the Mississippi to be found on the westerly side of the lake. In twenty-two years your city has grown till it is said to be one of about 60 000 inhabitants. It has three railroads running from it into the interior, and two of them to the western limits of the State. In aid of these roads it has involved itself to the large amount of about one and a half millions of dollars. These three roads have been built and put in operation by Milwaukee men, and controlled by Milwaukee influences. They should have been built, equipped and put in good running order for about $18,000 per mile. They have cost from $35,000 to $50 000 per mile. Where has this immense margin gone? *Who has got it?*

About 20,000, or one-half the inhabitants of Milwaukee, are industrious, frugal, debt-paying Germans. With one or two ignoble exceptions, none of this large class of your fellow-citizens have been implicated in the railroad mismanagement and frauds which have so deeply injured the reputation of your city. Of the other half of the inhabitants, full 10,000 are represented to be foreign-born citizens, of Irish, English, French, Swiss and Norwegian origin. To their credit be it spoken, with but one exception, none of them are named as being responsible for the results of your ruinous railroad policy. The remaining two-sixths, or 20,000 inhabitants, is said to be about the number of Americans in the city. Of these, the laborers, mechanics, manufacturers and merchants have had but little to do with railroads, except to vote loans to them and pay taxes to keep down the interest on the securities loaned. These several classes comprise, with less than fifty exceptions, all the native born American inhabitants of this city. It is to the mismanagement and indiscretion of these less than fifty persons, which I have not enumerated, and who figure most conspicuously around your fashionable resorts, and in your public enterprises, that you are indebted for the abuse of trust-funds and the bad credit in which your city and its railroads have fallen. They are to be found around your Banks, Insurance Companies, Law offices, and other places where schemes are devised to draw money, in the easiest manner possible, from the hand of productive industry.

They aspire to be your "leading citizens," and, under their lead, I think you all will admit you have been led into serious difficulties. They have their bickerings and quarrels among themselves, but when a great scheme offers like the land grants or the third mortgage foreclosure, or the consolidation of all your principal roads to be run and governed by themselves, they are a unit and work harmoniously together. Their "style" is to buy when they cannot coax, flatter or bluff their projects through; and, bribing your public officers, they repeatedly describe as "propitiating them with pecuniary compliments." The 6,000 farmers who have imperiled their homesteads in Railroads under these men's control, and the non-resident capitalists who have loaned or invested over ten millions of dollars in your roads, have had enough of their management, and would like to see something in return that bears the color of their money. Would not your tax-payers also like to be relieved from being annually taxed to pay the interest upon, and by and by the principal of, the city bonds which have been intrusted to these men to aid the public works under their control? Are not the requirements of the farm mortgage, and the non resident cash stockholders to realize something from the large amounts they have risked, both just and reasonable?

There is not a Railroad leading out of this city which ought not to pay a rich dividend upon its honest and legitimate cost. But they all pay nothing, or next to nothing, to the stockholders. Why? Because the entire amount of the necessary capital to construct and equip them has been stolen or squandered by the managers who had them in charge. In the case of this Company more than three times the amount necessary to construct and equip the road has been sunk to the stockholders. To those of you who have witnessed the sudden manner in which vast fortunes have been acquired by those who have figured prominently in your railroads,—while the roads themselves have been stricken with bankruptcy,—I presume it will be no mystery why past transactions are desired to be buried in third mortgage foreclosures. Retribution and restitution are sometimes unpleasant visitors.

I have thus deemed it my duty to partially point to the source of the principal opposition to the present management of this Company; and to indicate the motives that stimulate it.

For four years I have been engaged in a contest with the former managers of this road, to get from them the earnings of my life, that were locked up in the road, and which they did their utmost to retain. I succeeded; and in the controversy gained much experience, that will be useful in conducting a contest for the benefit of the creditors and stockholders. The plunderers of this Company are aware of this, and they will doubtless continue to make up in calumny and detraction, what their position lacks in merit. It is not my intention to be annoyed or frightened from my purpose of protecting the best interests of the Company, by any side issues that may be sprung upon me.

I shall, at all times, be happy to meet and confer with any of the farm mortgage or cash stockholders, and creditors, as to the present and future position and prospects of the Company, at my room at the Newhall House, or at the office of the Secretary,

N. CLEVELAND.
President La Crosse and Milwaukee R. R. Co.

MILWAUKEE, June 6, 1859.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,

ALSO ON

ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE	ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO,	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,

&c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60-days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.,
No 50 Wall-st.,
Purchase or collect California State and City of San Francisco Coupons for July, at current rates.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-ST.,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

A. BELMONT, NO. 76 BEAVER STREET,
Buys and collects the Coupons of the State of California on the most favorable terms.

LOAN FOR $350,000, BY THE COMPTROLLER of the State of New-York, to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt. The Comptroller, by virtue of the act, chapter 216, Laws of 1848, hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at his office until the 23d day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, for a loan of $350,000, for which transferable certificates of State Stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, under article seven of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of July, 1875. It is to be understood that the Comptroller will be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in his opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed, and indorsed "Loan by the Comptroller, to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, Albany. The money will be required to be paid on the 30th day of June next, by depositing the same to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York, in the Manhattan Company, New-York. The certificates of Stock issued to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, amounting to $100,000, reimbursable on 1st day of October, 1859, will be received in payment on bids for the above loan. Interest on the loan will commence on the 1st day of July next, and the holders of the stock will receive the interest on the same, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company in New-York.—Dated Comptroller's Office, Albany, May 23, 1859. S. E. CHURCH, Comptroller.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—Parties in America, holders of above named bonds, desirous of uniting with the European bondholders in the arrangement adopted by them, will obtain information regarding the same, and can sign documents similar to those executed in Europe, upon application to Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Bankers, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, on or before 1st July next, or to JOHN R. JACKSON, Attorney at Law, Cincinnati, Ohio.

E. W. FERNIE, of London,
Agent and Attorney of the European Bondholders.

ILLINOIS INTEREST.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the interest accruing on the debt of the State of Illinois on the first Monday of July next, will be paid by me, at the office of Lowe, Hamlen & Co., No. 36 Wall-street, on and after the 5th day of July. All interest not collected before Aug. 5 will be paid at my office in Springfield, Illinois.

JAMES MILLER,
JUNE 3, 1859. Treasurer of Illinois.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of 4 per Cent. upon Common and Preferred Stock, payable on and after the 2d day of July next, at the transfer office of the Company, No. 165 Washington-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 16th inst. to the 1st prox. inclusive.—June 8, 1859. A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, May 26, 1859.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing Election, will be held at the banking house, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of June next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Howard Insurance Company have declared a Dividend of Fifteen per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Monday June 6, 1859.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S BANK, New-York, May 26, 1859.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, June 14 next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 6 Wall-st., New York, June 7, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight per cent., payable on demand.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 13, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the East River Insurance Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable July 2d proximo. THOMAS PALMER, Sec.

A DIVIDEND OF TWELVE DOLLARS ON each share of the Capital Stock of the Munn Illinois Land Company, will be payable on the 18th instant, at No. 85 Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York.

D. H. NEVINS, Treasurer.

$700—WANTED ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on real estate in Lockport, N. Y., worth three times the amount. Inquire of R. HOLDEN & CO., No. 133 Nassau-st.

MILWAUKEE GAS LIGHT STOCK FOR SALE.—Five per cent. dividend will be paid in July at Phœnix Bank, New-York. JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall st.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO. HAVE REMOVED to No. 50 Wall-st. Bills on London, Liverpool, California, and the South and West, for sale.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

$20,000. MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND and mortgage, in sums to suit applicants. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 142 8th-av.

FINANCIAL.

$500 REWARD.—THE ASSOCIATION OF Banks for the Suppression of Counterfeiting will pay to the person who shall furnish information which shall lead to the conviction and sentence of the parties herein mentioned, the following sums, to wit: A reward of five hundred dollars for each person convicted and sentenced for engraving a plate or plates for counterfeit bank bills of the denomination of one hundred dollars on the Brighton Market Bank, of Brighton, Massachusetts. Also, a reward of fifty dollars for each person convicted and sentenced for uttering or passing counterfeit bank bills of the denomination of one hundred dollars, of the Brighton Market Bank, of Brighton, Massachusetts; said sums to be paid upon the presentation of the certificates of the Judge or the prosecuting officer of the Court where such conviction shall be obtained. Per order of Executive Committee.

BOSTON, June 1, 1859. CHAS. B. HALL, Sec'y.

MINNESOTA STATE BONDS FOR SALE.—The 7 per cent. Bonds of the State of Minnesota for sale by I. G. CAMP, No. 82 Broadway.

INSURANCE.

THE GUARDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK.

The books for subscription to the Capital Stock ($125,000) of the above company, will be opened on WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst., at the Continental Bank—shares $100 each.

The charter provides that the stockholders shall receive seven per cent. per annum interest; also, twenty per cent. of the net profits in cash.

WILLIAM T. HOOKER,
JAMES T. SOUTTER,
WILLIAM M. VERMILYE,
D. COLDEN MURRAY,
THOMAS RIGNEY,
JAMES W. HALSTED,
Commissioners.

This company is located in the Continental Bank Building, and will be ready to commence business without delay, unsolicited applications for over a quarter of a million dollars of life insurance having already been made.

The combined advantages of the mutual principle with a paid-up capital are offered to insurers.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES T. SOUTTER,
DOUGLAS ROBINSON,
THOMAS RIGNEY,
JOHN T. AGNEW,
WILLIAM M. VERMILYE,
ARCH. H. LOWERY,
JOHN J. CRANE,
EDWARD A. LAMBERT,
CHARLES ABERNETHY,
WILLIAM ALLEN,
WILLIAM T. HOOKER,
D. COLDEN MURRAY,
JAMES F. RUGGLES,
JAMES F. COX,
ROBERT SOUTTER,
JAMES W. HALSTED,
FRANCIS W. TAPPAN,
WILLIAM A. BROWN,
BENJ. M. WHITLOCK,
E. T. H. GIBSON,
EDWARD D. SPRAGUE.

OFFICE OF THE
HENDRIK HUDSON,
FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 17 Nassau-st.

The books of subscription to the Capital Stock of this Company, are now open, and will remain open, at this office, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., until the whole amount shall be subscribed, under the direction of the following Commissioners:

GEORGE S. DOUGHTY,
WILLIAM KENT,
LUTHER BRADISH,
PETER COOPER,
SHEPHERD KNAPP,
J. D. BEERS,
HENRY L. PIERSON,
FRED. DE PEYSTER,
ALVIN HIGGINS,
F. S. KINNEY,
ANSON LIVINGSTON.

LOST AND FOUND.

$30 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM DOBBS' Ferry, on Sunday evening, a horse, wagon and harness; bright bay horse, long tail, star on forehead and end of nose, yellow streak on back, lump behind left ear; light wagon, iron body, painted blue, lined with red. The above reward will be paid on returning the same to S. B. DUTCHER, Dobbs' Ferry, or at SEE & DUTCHER'S, No. 147 8th-av., New-York.

$20 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE REturn of Bond No. 66 for $500, issued by the City of Davenport, Iowa, same having been lost or mislaid—the payment of which has been stopped. Apply at the Metropolitan Hotel, or of GEO. B. SATTERLEE & CO., No. 49 Exchange place.

$3 REWARD.—LOST, A SMALL POCKET daily memorandum book for the year 1858; the above reward will be paid upon its delivery at the office of GOURLIE, McGEE & MILLER, No. 5 Hanover-st.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, JUNE 11, A LADY'S diamond brooch, leaf shape, with two pendants. The finder will receive a reward of $50 on returning it to Messrs. BALL, BLACK & CO.

LOST—A BOOK ON THE CHAMBERS-ST. SAVings Bank, (No. 26,356.) The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at No. 91 10th-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CENTRAL PARK.

NOTICE.—The Commissioners of the Central Park give notice that a portion of the Park is now complete, and available to persons desiring a short ramble among rocks, lawns and foliage, without going beyond the limits of the City. This finished ground, known as "the Ramble," situated immediately south of the old Receiving Reservoir, is accessible by either the 3d, 6th or 8th av. Railroads at an expense not exceeding 6 cents.

From the termini of the 6th and 8th av. Railroads, at 59th-st., it is reached through the unfinished portion of the Park.

At the entrance, on 5th-av., opposite 72d-st., a graveled walk commences, leading directly to "the Ramble;" access to this entrance can best be had by the 3d-av. Railroad, leaving the cars at 71st st.

ANDW. H. GREEN, President of the
Board of Commissioners of the Central Park.

CENTRAL PARK, June 2, 1859.

NOTICE.—U. S. APPRAISERS' STORES, NO. 22 Broad st., will, on and after MONDAY NEXT, be occupied by the U. S. Appraisers in connection with the stores No 12 Broad-st., for the examination and appraisement of imported merchandise.

AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Collector.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE application of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, relative to the acquisition of lands for a public park or place, between One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues, in the City of New-York.—The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, pursuant to the statute entitled, "An Act to alter the Map of the City of New-York, by laying out thereon a public place, and to authorize the taking of the same," passed April 2, 1859—three-fifths being present—hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, parties, and persons respectively entitled unto or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises hereinafter mentioned and described, that they will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the 6th day of July, 1859, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners of Appraisal in the above-entitled matter, to estimate, in favor of the several owners, lessees, parties, and persons aforesaid, a just and equitable compensation for taking all those lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, as lie between the southerly side or line of One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues, in said City, and which the said Board of Commissioners of the Central Park deem advisable to be acquired for the purpose of extending said Central Park in the City of New-York, which said lands and premises are laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act entitled, "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1857. Dated May 12, 1859.

RICHARD BUSTEED, Counsel to the Corporation,
And to said Board of Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, COUNTY OF KINGS.—ALFRED MOORE, Plaintiff, agt. DELIA A. MOORE, Executrix, and THOMAS S. EELS, Executor of the last will and testament of KIMBALL P. COLFAX, deceased, and the said Delia A. Moore, in her own right, Leprelette H. Moore, Charles A. Colfax, Albert E. Colfax, Augustus J. Dayton and Harriet L Dayton, his wife, John A. Dayton, Kimball C. Dayton, Josephine T. Dayton, Harriet L. Dayton, Lela V. Dayton, Lydia Colfax Defendants.—Summons for relief, (Com. not served.)—To the defendants severally above-named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, Montague place, near Court st., in said City of Brooklyn, State of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 14, 1859. C. J. & C. LOWREY,

je6-1aw6wT* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against John Harmon, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administratrix, at the store of William Cahoone, No. 134 Atlantic-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 23d day of November next.

Dated May 16, 1859. MERCY A. HARMON,
m17-1aw6mTu* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings.—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM L. BURROUGHS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at her residence, No. 238 Livingston-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 30th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 18, 1858.

CLARA S. BURROUGHS, Administratrix.
d21-1aw6m-Tu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY SUYDAM, Jr., late of the town of Belleville, and State of New-Jersey, and doing business in the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Messrs. Suydam, Lambert & Co., No. 107 West-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 23, 1859. JOHN H. SUYDAM,

ap25-1aw6mM* Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM PERGO, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 275 Greenwich-street, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 23, 1859.

my24-1aw6mTu* JAMES H. NOE, *Executor*.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH NICHOLL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his store, No. 593 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 11, 1859.

ap12-1aw6mT* GEORGE SLOANE, Executor.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Extraordinary performance THIS (Tuesday) NIGHT, June 14, for the benefit of the

WOMEN'S HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION.

The public are respectfully informed that Madame La Comtesse de FERUSSAC will make her first and only appearance in a grand opera performance for the benefit of

THE WOMEN'S HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION.

The benefit will be under the special patronage of

Mrs. David Codwise,
Mrs. Wm. B Astor,
Mrs. Robert B Minturn,
Mrs. H. J. Baker,
Mrs. Dr. E. Barker,
Mrs. E. C. Benedict,
Mrs. James Beekman,
Mrs. H. K. Bogert,
Mrs James Brooks,
Mrs. D. D. Conover,
Mrs. Peter Cooper,
Mrs. A. P. Crane,
Mrs. Dr. T. De Witt,
Mrs. Dr. H. Green,
Mrs. M. H. Grinnell,
Mrs. C. B. Hatch,
Mrs. G. W. Hatch,
Mrs. Jacob Le Roy.
Mrs. T. C Doremus,
Mrs. Walden Pell,
Mrs. Ogden Hoffman,
Mrs. R. S. Kennedy,
Mrs. Jas. W. Alexander,
Mrs. G. G. Howland,
Mrs. F. U. Johnson,
Mrs. W. M. Kirk,
Mrs. Joseph Lawrence,
Mrs. Morris Ketchum,
Mrs. Thomas Mason,
Mrs. E. D. Morgan,
Mrs. Elisha Peck,
Mrs. Dr. A. H. Stevens,
Mrs. Dr. H. Webster,
Mrs. Alfred Willis,
Mrs. Wm. H. Aspinwall,

The opera selected for the occasion is

I PURITANI,

with the following extraordinary cast:

Elvira	Madame la Comtesse de Ferussac
Antonio	Signor Brignoli
Riccardo	Signor Amodio
Giorgi	Signor Junca
The Gouverneur	Signor Barili
Conductors	Max Maretzek and M. Strakosch

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

A GREAT BILL
for
TUESDAY.
MISS JOEY'S
COUSIN JOE,
MISS ADELAIDE'S
MARGERY,

in the screaming farce of the ROUGH DIAMOND.

Together with the beautiful two act Drama of ERNESTINE.

Ernestine	Miss Adelaide
Annette	Miss Joey

In rehearsal, and will be produced on WEDNESDAY, June 15, 1859, with the powerful auxiliaries of NEW SCENERY, NEW COSTUMES, TRICKS, TRANSFORMATIONS, &c, the Fairy Burlesque and Extravaganza of CINDERELLA.

MISS ADELAIDE as CINDERELLA.

MISS JOEY as PRINCE RODOLPH.

The music arranged expressly for this occasion by the celebrated Conductor and Musical Director, MR. THOMAS BAKER.

In order to give still greater prominence to the production of this novelty, the management have effected an engagement with the celebrated ZAVISTOWSKI BALLET TROUPE, Who will appear every evening.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE,

(Broadway, opposite Bond-st.)

Sole Lessee and Manager..........Mr. F. B. CONWAY.

Fifth night of the COMBINATION STAR COMPANY! THURSDAY EVENING, June 14, 1859, A repeat, by universal request, of LONDON ASSURANCE.

Sir Harcourt Courtly	Mr. Walcot
Dazzle	Mr. John Brougham
Meddle	Mr. W. R. Blake
Dolly Spanker	Mr. George Holland
Charles Courtly	Mr. Barton Hill
Max Harkaway	Mr. Geo. Farren
Cool	Mr. W. Reynolds
Isaacs	Mr. T. W. Davey
James	Mr. T. Baker
Martin	Mr. Jackson
Lady Gay Spanker	Mrs. F. B. Conway
Grace Harkaway	Miss Ada Clifton
Pert	Miss Viola Crocker

During the evening the superb orchestra, under the direction of Mr. E. Mollenhauer will perform the overture of Stradella, Blacksmith's Polka, Bon Bon Polka, &c.

IN PREPARATION,

A new and original play, in five acts, by John Brougham, Esq., entitled ART AND ARTIFICE.

Seats secured without extra charge from 6 A. M. until 6 P. M.

S. B. Duffield	Acting Manager
A. T. Whiting	Treasurer

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

SUMMER SEASON,
GREAT SUCCESS OF
THOSE AMERICAN PLAYERS,
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 14, 1859, TEMPTATION.

Tim O'Brien	Mr. W. J. Florence.

LESSON FOR HUSBANDS.

Fanny Tottle, (with Songs and Dances,) Mrs. W. J. Florence.

HAPPY MAN.

Doors open at 7¼ o'clock; to commence at 8.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, 585 BROADWAY.

F. WIDDOWS et C. SAGE..........Directeurs

MARDI, 14 Juin, 1859.

REPRESENTATION AU BENEFICE DE M. C. SAGE.

2ème représentation de LA VIE DE BOHEME.

Drame Vaudeville en cinq actes, par M. Henry Murger.

M. Paul Labs remplira le rôle de	Rodolphe
Mlle. Laurence Chevalier celui de	Mimi
Mlle Eugenie Sen celui de	Musette

Pour plus details voir les programmes.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

MANAGER..........MR. E. EDDY.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 14.

Will be acted, for the first time here, the thrilling play of LA TOUR DE NESLE.

Capt. Buridan	Mr. E. Eddy,

To be followed by the grand operatic ballet of LA BAYADERE.

To conclude with the farce of THE TWO BUZZARDS.

NATIONAL THEATRE.

Lessee...Thomas C. Steers | Stage Manager..G. L. Aiken

TUESDAY, June 14.

Will commence with the new and original drama, the REVOLT OF MESSENE Or, a Struggle for Freedom.

To be followed by SKETCHES IN INDIA.

To conclude with the PIRATE'S LEGACY.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessees.......Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard

TUESDAY, June 14.

The performances will commence with ONE-EYED SAUL

One-eyed Saul	Mr. G. C. Boniface

Concluding with THE SURGEON OF PARIS.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,

Nos. 561 and 562 Broadway,
OPEN EVERY EVENING,
THE OLDEST AND LARGEST COMPANY IN THE WORLD,
APPLAUDED TO THE ECHO!
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
In Old Virginny style.

To conclude with (positively the last week) a New Comic Pantomime entitled SCAMPINI.

With new scenery, dresses, decorations, properties, &c. Doors open at 6¾ o'clock, the curtain will rise at 8 o'clock.

Tickets, 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents. NOTICE.—ON SATURDAY NEXT, a GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE, commencing at 2½ o'clock.

DODWORTH'S ROOMS.

THURSDAY EVENING, June 16, 1859,
MR. STEPHEN MASSETT'S

(Jeems Pipes, of Pipesville) first appearance this season in his celebrated and highly popular Musical Monologue Drawing-room Entertainment, called SONG AND CHIT-CHAT OF TRAVEL IN MANY LANDS, which has recently been received by crowded and fashionable audiences in Philadelphia, Boston Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Mobile and New Orleans, and through the entire Southern and Western States. Tickets 50 cents, to be had at the door, and at HALL & SON'S and FIRTH, POND & CO'S. Doors open at 7; performance begins at 8 o'clock.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION,

No. 694 Broadway, corner 4th-st.
A NEW EXHIBITION.
THE FINEST GALLERY OF EUROPEAN PAINTINGS EVER OPENED IN NEW-YORK.

Admission	25 cents

Open from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.

The ladies of the Elm-place Congregational Church will give a Strawberry Festival at the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on Fulton-av., corner of Hoyt-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, June 16. Addresses by the Rev. WM. A. BARTLETT and others. Tickets 50 cents. The proceeds to be devoted to the Tabernacle building fund. Tickets can be had of A. G GASTON, No. 248 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and at the door of the Tabernacle on Thursday evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—TUESDAY, JUNE 14, EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock, the elegant and popular Comedy of TIME TRIES ALL, cast with the whole strength of the Company, and the admired Farce of BARNEY THE BARON. AFTERNOON, at 3, RETRIBUTION, and also THE HOLE IN THE WALL. The Aquaria, Happy Family, Picture Gallery, &c., &c., are all here yet. Admittance, 25 cents; Children under ten, 13 cents; Parquette Seats 13 cents extra.

THE LADIES OF THE STRONG-PLACE Baptist Church and Congregation, Brooklyn, will hold a Fair and Strawberry Festival at No. 155 Atlantic st., (near Clinton,) on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY of the present week. The proceeds will be appropriated toward the erection of a Chapel for the First Mission Sunday School connected with the Church. Tickets, 25 cents; good for afternoon and evening of each day.

A STRAWBERRY AND ICE-CREAM FESTIVAL will be given by the "The Graham Sociable" at Hitzelberger's Hall, No. 206 8th-av., on THURSDAY EVENING, June 16, 1859. There will be good speaking and music. Tickets 50 cents. Proceeds of above in aid of the First Free Will Baptist Church, now erecting in this City. By order of the Society.

SAMUEL J. ADAMS, Secretary.

A STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL WILL BE held in the Norfolk-st. M. E. Church, between Rivington and Stanton sts., on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY Evenings, June 15 and 16. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.—A Strawberry Festival will be given in the Home Chapel, No. 89 East 29th-st., on TUESDAY, June 14, from 6 to 10 o'clock P. M. The entertainment will be enlivened during the early part of the evening by the presence and songs of some of the little ones, who are to have the special "benefit" of the occasion. A large gathering, and its proceeds, will be gratefully appreciated by the managers. Doors open at 6 o'clock. Admission free.

ORGAN EXHIBITION.—THE LARGE ORGAN just completed for St. Patrick's Church, Saratoga, will remain on exhibition all THIS DAY at the factory of JARDINE & SON, No 100 White-st., corner of Centre. The public are respectfully invited.

THE GREAT DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS—Open DAY and EVENING; No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents. Now visited by crowds of citizens and strangers.

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE GARDENS.

Fourteenth-st., near 6th-av.

Afternoon Concerts 2½ o'clock. Admittance 15 cents, refreshments included. Evening Concerts at 8 o'clock. Admittance 25 cents. Fireworks every Tuesday evening.

C. V. DE FOREST, Proprietor.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO visit the chief attraction of the City—the famous DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS. Open Day and Evening. No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

SPORTING.

FASHION COURSE, L. I.—TWO GREAT match races between *Tar River* and *Bill Cheatham*; one for $2,500, the other for $5,000. The first match race will be run on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., over the Fashion Course.

Two miles and repeat for $2,500, pay or play.

O. P. Hare names *Tar River*.

J. Bevins names *Bill Cheatham*.

On FRIDAY next 17th inst., the same two horses are matched for $5,000—three-mile heats, play or pay.

These two horses were winners of the handicap and four-mile purses over the Eclipse Association Course in the last meeting, and were entered for the three-mile purse on Saturday last; but owing to a postponement of the same, their owners have been induced to match them, as a great desire has been manifested as to which was the best horse at the above-named distances. We expect an exciting contest.

Also, a mile and repeat will be given on the three-mile match Friday, in which three or four entries will be made, of which due notice will be given.

A RUNNING MATCH FOR $2,500—OVER the FASHION COURSE, THIS DAY, June 14, at 3 P. M., rain or shine. O. P. Hare names *Tar River* and J. Bevins names *Bill Cheatham*. Two-mile heats. Admission to the Course and Stands $1. Club stand reserved for ladies accompanied by gentlemen, the ladies admitted free. The cars for the Course will leave Hunter's Point at 1.25 and 2 P. M., and return as soon as the sport is over. The steamer *Mattano* leaves Fulton Market Slip at 1 P. M., connecting with the 1.25 P. M. train from Hunter's Point. The 2d and 3d av. cars will convey passengers to the 34th st. ferry, connecting with all the trains.

SAIL BOAT FOR SALE.—SHE IS TWENTY feet long, is mainsail or "cut rigged," in good order, well finished and is a fast sailer; oars, boat-hook, anchor and a new awning, all complete. Will be one year old this month, is built in the best manner, and will be sold cheap. Address SAIL BOAT, Box No. 1,873 Post Office.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

ESTABLISHED 1850.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3, and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119, and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York,

Manufacturers of iron railing of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices &c.

Bank-doors, safes, and window shutters.

Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.

Enameled grates and fenders.

Corrugated iron roofs.

Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish

Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.

Specimens of our work can be seen in the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.

United States Custom houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola, and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland; and United States Assay Office, New-York.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC

By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons, only, are licensed under my patents in this City:

George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.

The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—as I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.

NEW-YORK, January, 1859.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND OTHERS ABOUT ERECTING OR ALTERING BUILDINGS.—Iron building fronts, with and without rolling shutters; interior columns; wrought and cast iron girders and beams; illuminating tile and vault covers; iron shutters and doors; court-yard and office railing; iron door and window lintels and sills, about one-third the price of brown stone.

JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works,
Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st., New-York.

East Broadway stages pass in rear of office; South-st. stages pass in front of the office. Manufacturers of the iron work of *Daily Times* Building and balance of the block; Union Bank, Nos. 498 and 500 Broadway, &c., &c. Particular attention paid to vault extensions and other alterations. References—*Daily Times* vault, *Express* vault, 21st-st. and Broadway vault, &c.

N. B.—Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes.

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121. IRON WAREHOUSE. 121.
SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST.,

Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of
Swedes and Hammered Iron.
Refined and English Iron.
Band, Scroll and Hoop Iron.
Oval, Half-oval and Half-round Iron.
Angle and T Iron; Wrought Iron Beams.
Horse-shoe Iron, Peru, Stitts and B B H.
Horse-nails Rods, T V F and other good brands.
Plow, Spring, Tire, Cast and German Steel.

ROOFING AND REPAIRING.—THOSE HAVing leaky roofs would do well by having them coated with WIEGAND'S Metal Preserver, or Fire-proof Paint. Manufactory, No. 177 Prince st., or Room No. 4 Market Bank. G. F. WIEGAND.

ASHCROFT'S (BOURDON) STEAM GAUGE.—Perfectly reliable, handsomely made, and warranted, at very low prices. C. W. COPELAND,

No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

RELIANCE FIRE REGULATOR—FOR SAVing fuel in steam-boilers. The most sensitive and efficient instrument of the kind.

CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway, N. Y.

BEAUMONT'S STEAM GUAGES—PERFECTly reliable, handsomely made, and warranted at very low prices. C. W. COPELAND,

No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

RAILROAD IRON—EIGHT HUNDRED TONS, about 50 lbs. per linear yard, Crawshay's make, and ready for immediate delivery. For sale by THEODORE DEHON, No. 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON—500 PACKS, ASSORTed numbers, for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, at very low prices. A. A. THOMSON & CO, 215 Water-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.

JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by

JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

FIREWORKS.

G. A. LILLIENDAHL'S

EXCELSIOR FIREWORKS,

Neatest in appearance, and best in quality,

FOR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE EXHIBITION.

FUNSTON & SCOLFIELD,
No. 63 John-st.

FIREWORKS.—NEW-YORK LABORATORY, No. 196 Front-st.—Fire crackers, Joss-stick, and a complete assortment of Fireworks, warranted of the first quality. Country merchants and dealers in general, also Committees for City and Country Displays, supplied on the most reasonable terms.

M. BENNETT, No. 196 Front-st.

HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM COLORED AND BRILLIANT FIREWORKS.—Dépôt No. 47 Maiden-lane, between Nassau and William sts., formerly No. 34 John st. Dealers and committees for public or private exhibitions supplied on the most liberal terms. COLEY, TITUS & Co., general agents.

FIREWORKS—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of Plain and Colored FIREWORKS, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST-PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine.

R. FOULDS, Jr., No. 37 John-st.

BILLIARDS.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS OF BILLIARD TABLES.

As unscrupulous persons in this City are endeavoring to palm off their imitations of my tables on the public, by falsely asserting that a decision has been obtained affecting the patent for my Combination Cushions, I take this opportunity of stating that no decision affecting any of my patents has ever been rendered, and informing the public, pending the measures taken to put an end to the imitations of the outward form of my cushions, that O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, of Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-st., in this City, are the sole manufacturers of my model tables and combination cushions.

MICHAEL PHELAN.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS.

PATENTED FEB. 13, 1856; OCT. 28, 1856; DEC. 8, 1857; JAN. 12, 1858;
NOV. 16, 1858; MARCH 29, 1859.

For sale only by the Manufacturers, O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-st., and the patentee,

MICHAEL PHELAN,
Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, New-York.

SPLENDID TABLES—WITH THE LATEST improved cushions, for sale, with marble or slate beds. Private houses furnished. Three second-hand tables for sale cheap. Call and examine. W. H. GRIFFITH, billiard-table maker, No. 146 Fulton-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MRS. JOHN SMITH AND BABIES

Are going in the country a few miles to "take the air."

Now the great question is,

WHEN AND WHERE THE BOAT STARTS?

Get Dinsmore's new paper, only 5 cents. All the News Agents ought to keep it—if not, call at No. 9 Spruce-st., up stairs.

PATHAWAY,
OR THE MOUNTAIN OUTLAWS,
A Tale of the Northern Trapping Grounds.
ROBINSON'S New Story now publishing in the
NEW-YORK MERCURY.
HENDRICKSON, BLAKE & LONG,
General Agents, Nos. 21 and 23 Ann-st.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE LAST SLAVER.—The vessel picked up, scuttled and abandoned, off the Pan of Matanzas, by the schooner *Cumberland*, Captain SYMMES, of New-York, and towed lately into Havana, was the bark *J. J. Cobb*, of New-York. She is an A 2½ vessel of 307 tons register, and was built in Robbinston, Me., in October, 1855, by J. W. Cox. She was a full model, had a poop cabin, and was last surveyed in this City in 1856, at which time she belonged to MORA BROTHERS, NAVARRA & Co. She was afterwards sold in Cuba. She sailed from Havana, Dec. 21, 1857, with 200 puncheons of rum on board, professedly bound to St. Thomas and Antwerp, in command of a Captain PATTERSON. This was the last seen of the vessel until on the 29th of May she was picked up some 20 miles from Matanzas, evidently after landing a cargo of negroes on the coast. She had been but a short time abandoned, as the water in her coppers was still hot. The *Cumberland* was from Norfolk, and took the vessel in tow, anchoring her inside the entrance to the harbor of Havana. She was afterwards taken into the harbor by a steam-tug. Her name had been erased from her stern, but the log-book gave the name in full.

COLORED CHILDREN IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The question of the right of colored children to be admitted to the Public Schools came up in the Second Ward, some two weeks since, upon application of JOHN W. HUNTER, and a few other colored citizens of the District, to be allowed to send their children, some eight or ten in number, to school No. 34, the number being too small to justify the erection of a separate school for their use. Last evening the matter was finally acted on. Two reports were submitted from a Committee to whom the question had been referred—one a majority report, against, and the other in favor of the application. After a long and a somewhat stormy debate, in which Dr. J. MCCUNE SMITH and others participated, by permission of the Board, the majority report was adopted by a vote of eight to two. The names of the minority Committee were Messrs. EDWARD D. PEPPER, who drew the report, and JOHN SHIPTON.

THE PROPOSED EXTENSION OF CHURCH-STREET.—The members of the Committee on Streets, to which the subject of the extension of Church-street, from Fulton to Greenwich streets, which will involve the widening of Trinity-place, Morris and Rector streets, was referred, did not meet yesterday as they were advertised to do, but Mr. NIMS, their Clerk, received the petitions in favor of and remonstrances against the proposed improvement which were presented by the property owners on those streets. Ex-Judge VANDERPOEL, one of the signers of the original petition, withdrew his name therefrom. The Committee will meet again at the call of the Chairman.

FAIR AND STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.—The ladies of the Presbyterian Church of West Farms will hold their proposed Fair and Strawberry Festival on Wednesday, the 15th, in the village, commencing at 10 A. M., and through the evening, continuing the next day until the sales are made. They promise to exhibit a vast variety of articles, fanciful as well as useful, and many of an exceeding rich quality and make. Conveyances will be at hand at Harlem, for the cars and boat, during the day, and at Mott Haven for the 2½ P. M. train, to convey visitants direct to the fair-ground, and for return to Harlem up to 10 o'clock in the evening. There will be an auction sale each evening.

PARADE OF THE SCOTT LIFE GUARD.—The Scott Life Guard paraded yesterday, under the command of Captain J. H. HOBART WARD, and visited Trenton, N. J., upon invitation of the authorities of that city. The occasion was the celebration of the Seventy-third Anniversary of the birthday of Lieutenant-General SCOTT, from whom the corps takes its name, and of the Fifty-second of his entrance into the army. The command, which was accompanied by Shelton's Band, turned out with full ranks, and attracted a great deal of attention.

CHILDREN DROWNED.—MARY FRANCES DECKER, a child 10 years old, whose parents live at No. 419 Washington-street, was drowned yesterday at the foot of Laight-street, North River, while playing with another girl. ELIZA MCKINNEY, an infant 11 months old, whose parents live at No. 49 Vandewater-street, accidentally fell into a kettle of water and was drowned. The Coroner held an inquest in each case, and verdicts were rendered accordingly.

DEATH AT THE TOMBS.—WILLIAM B. BENNETT, a man nearly 60 years old, died yesterday at the Tombs. He fell into the dock near the South Ferry, was rescued and taken to the Tombs, where he shortly died from apoplexy.

THE GENERAL ADMIRAL.—The Russian frigate *General Admiral* will sail finally to-morrow. Her crew were all put on board yesterday.

Police Reports.

ALLEGED POLICY DEALER ARRESTED.—About a year since Frank Webb, of this City, was arrested in New-Jersey for assault, and was convicted, but managed to make good his escape from jail. Yesterday, Chief of Police McDonough, of Hoboken, arrested him on a requisition, but the papers being informal he was discharged by Justice WELSH, before whom he was taken. Shortly after he left the City Hall Court Room a complaint was made against Webb on a charge of selling policies in the Fifth Ward, and a warrant was issued for his arrest. Officer Brower, of the Tenth Ward, took him into custody, last evening, and he was again put under lock and key.

THE DISORDERLY HOUSES IN HOWARD-STREET.—The proprietors, female attaches and visitors—sixty-three persons in all—of the eight disorderly houses in Howard-street, upon which the police made a descent on Sunday evening, were yesterday taken before Justice BRENNAN. Quick work was made of the cases. The proprietors were admitted to bail to answer charges of keeping disorderly houses, the visitors were let off with a reprimand, and the girls were committed to await examination.

THROWING STONES INTO CITY CARS.—Hurling stones into the windows of City cars, and endangering the safety of passengers, has long been a favorite pastime of reckless boys. Yesterday, three boys, each about sixteen years old, were arrested for amusing themselves by throwing stones at an Eighth-avenue car. Justice OSBORN locked them up. They gave their names as Charles Buckland, James Harding and John Foley.

[Advertisement.]

DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.—This is the great Spring and Summer remedy, and the only permanent

BLOOD PURIFIER

and eradicator of disease.

Reader, if your blood is impure and your system out of order, there is nothing that will so soon restore you to health, and create NEW, RICH AND PURE blood, as the GENUINE DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

Manufactured under the direct supervision of Dr. JAMES R. CHILTON.

Try a bottle or two. Thousands will testify that it is the only medicine which

EFFECTUALLY CURES AND KEEPS THE BLOOD PURE.

BE CAREFUL TO USE NO OTHER.

Wholesale and retail Dépôt, No. 212 Broadway, office No. 2.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.

Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 643 Broadway, New-York, and
352 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.

Portraits, Miniatures, Daguerreotypes and Engravings copied and finished in every style of the art.

[Advertisement.]

CROOK & DUFF,
Model Restaurant
TIMES Building,
New-York,
Dinner,
Breakfast and Tea.
Private Rooms for Parties.

[Advertisement.]

THE ELLIPTIC SPRING BED.

Needs only to be seen to be appreciated.—*Tribune.*

Has accomplished the object desired.—*Home Journal.*

The bed costs less with than without it.—*Ohio Farmer.*

Retail price, $5 to $6. For sale by first-class dealers throughout the country, and by the Elliptic Bed-Spring Company, No. 378 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The test of gentility, at least for young men, is certainly the hat. How many young fellows, who would really look well if properly furnished in this respect, are disfigured by an ungraceful, ill-fitting, clumsy hat—the most conspicuous thing about them. Take two good looking young men, twins; put a common hat on the head of one, and on the other's one made by KNOX, of No. 212 Broadway, and they wouldn't look like natives of the same country. Knowing young men have long been aware that the corner of Broadway and Fulton street is the great centre to which all the rays of fashion converge.

[Advertisement.]

BUTLER'S PATENT PORTABLE GAS APPARATUS—Are the best works for lighting dwellings, churches and factories in the country, &c. Large consumers in cities can greatly reduce their expenses by making their own gas. By a recent improvement great savings are effected in the cost of the gas by the use of crude resin, being two thirds cheaper than City coal gas. My regular Resin Oil Machine I still continue to manufacture as usual, giving applicants the choice. Apply to or address JNO. BUTLER, Nos. 112 Fulton street and 15 Henry-street, Brooklyn.

[Advertisement.]

WE AGREE!—We agree with the New-York *Dispatch* that GAYETTY'S Medicated Paper is universally used and acknowledged by everybody to be the cleanest, purest, silkiest, smoothest, nicest, and best paper in every respect ever made. In some quarters an impression has prevailed that because it is medicated the healthy should not use it. It is designed as much for the healthy as for the sick, and *will not hurt an infant.* On the contrary, as experiment will prove, it is beneficial. Dépôt No. 41 Ann-street.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The first of these peerless remedies eradicates all diseases of the skin, flesh, muscles, glands and sinews, while the Pills relieve every disorder of the stomach and bowels. Sold 60 Maiden-lane.

[Advertisement].

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 13.

$7,000	Virginia 6s......	97⅜	100	Reading Railroad	41
6,000	do.	97¼	200	do..........b60	41
7,000	N. C. State 6s...	97	100	do..........s60	40⅜
20,000	Missouri State 6s	85⅝	100	do..........s30	40⅜
5,000	do..........s10	85⅜	200	do..........s30	40⅝
10,000	do.	85¾	200	do..........s10	40⅝
5,000	do..........b60	85⅞	600	do..........b60	40⅞
5,000	do.	85½	50	Gal. & Ch. R....s10	64⅛
5,000	do..........b60	86	200	do..........b60	64⅝
30,000	do..........s60	85	100	do.	64⅝
10,000	do..........s60	84¾	100	Harlem R. Pref.s10	36
14,000	do.	86	400	do..........s30	36
3,000	Erie R. 3d m b., '83	58	115	do.	36¼
1,000	Erie R. 4th m. b.	37	200	do.........bnw	36
1,000	Erie R. Bonds, '75	20	115	Michigan Cen. R...	42
12	Merchants' Bank...	108¾	10	Mich So.&N.I.G.S.	32
10	Union Bank	98	70	do.	31¾
10	National Bank	100½	100	do..........s60	31½
35	Bank of Commerce	99½	200	do..........s30	31½
5	Am. Ex. Bank	102	50	do..........b30	31¾
10	Del. & Hud. Ca Co.	91⅜	200	do..........b60	31⅛
5	do.	91⅜	50	do.	31⅞
30	Metropolitan Bk	110⅜	200	do..........s60	31
89	Pacific Mail St. Co.	68	300	do..........s30	31
100	do..........s30	68	100	Panama R....at 60	119
475	N. Y. Cent. R....b3	74⅛	20	Clev. Col & Cin. R.	96⅛
600	do.	74⅜	25	Clev. & Toledo R..	28⅞
100	do..........s7	74¼	50	Chi. & Rk. I. R. bnw	59⅛
1050	do.	74¼	300	do..........opg	59¾
300	do..........b60	74⅜	100	do..........opg	59⅝
100	do..........b60	74¼	100	do..........bnw	59⅝
50	do..........s10	74	100	do.........bnwk	59¾
200	do.........bnwk	74	100	do..........b60	59⅞
300	do..........s60	72⅛	200	do..........opg	59⅞
200	do..........s30	73	100	do..........s30	59⅝
70	Harlem Railroad	10⅛	100	do..........s20	59⅝
400	do.	10¼	600	Hud. River R...s60	31⅛
100	do.	10⅛			

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000	Tennessee 6s '90.	90⅞	100	N. Y. Central R....	74
2,000	do.	90¾	150	do..........b60	73⅞
5,000	do.	90⅝	100	do..........s30	72⅞
1,000	E. R. 1st M. Bs.	83	500	do..........s60	72⅛
2,500	Ill. Cen. R. B.s30	83	300	do..........s30	71⅛
3,000	do.	83⅞	160	do.	73¾
1,100	L.E.&W.2d M.B	41	200	do.	73⅞
100	Penn. Coal Co.	82⅛	100	Hud. River R...s60	31⅛
200	Harlem R. Pref.	36	100	do.	31⅞
67	Pacific M. S. Co.	68	50	M. S.&N.Ia.G.S.b60	31¼
100	do.	67¾	100	do.	31⅛
250	Gal. & Chic. R.	64⅛	80	do.	31
100	do..........b60	64⅜	100	Cleve. Col. & C. R.	98⅛
50	do..........s10	64⅜	200	Chi. & Rk. I. R.opg	59⅝
50	Mich. Central R...	41¾	50	do..........b60	59⅝

REPORTED SALES AT AUCTION.

$3,000	S. Francisco 6s.	51	50	Brooklyn Athen...	46⅛
1,000	At. M. In. S. '58.	93	15	Irving Bank	101¾
370	At. M. In. S. '58..	82¼	15	do.	101⅝
4,000	Missouri 6s	86	50	People's Bank	104⅛
2,000	N. Y. & H. R. 7s	89	11	Hanover Bank	90¼
3,000	N. J. C. R. 7s....	95	15	Commonwealth Bk.	99¼
1,550	N. Y. M. I. S. '58.	50	10	Bank of N. Y.	106
2,000	At. M. Ins. S. '59	79	34	Hom. Fire Ins. Co.	75
560	G. W. M. In. S. '57	60	10	Empire C. F. I. Co.	118
1,050	do. 58	56	8	Metropol. F. I. Co.	116
840	do. '59	45	10	do.	115¼
5	Bank of Sing Sing.	62	10	do.	115
50	Trade. F. Ins. Co.	107⅛	100	Firemen's F. In. Co.	95
30	N. R. Fire Ins. Co.	142¼	10	Col. M. Ins. Co.	110
15	Home Fire Ins. Co.	176¾	20	Great W. Ins. Co.	127
10	Sec. Fire Ins. Co.	123	10	Relief Fire Ins. Co.	123¾
20	Green. F. Ins. Co.	135¼	15	Hope Fire Ins. Co.	103¾
20	Am. Fire Ins Co.	122	2	W., F. & Co.'s Ex..	65
40	Excel. Fire Ins. Co.	106⅛	10	U. S. Express Co..	91
50	Brook Fire Ins. Co	154⅛	15	do.	90
20	Wash Fire Ins. Co.	150	10	Am. Express Co...	79⅛
20	do.	149	50	N. A. K. G. Co ⅌ s.	7
50	Nassau F. Ins. Co.	150⅛	50	Am. Guano Co.	4¾

MONDAY, June 13—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, June 11, 1859, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of June 4:

Decrease in Loans.................$2,047,838
Decrease in Specie.................1,596,036
Decrease in Circulation.................36,526
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits.................3,695,301

Including the Clearing-House operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	June 12, 1858.	June 11, 1859.	June 4, 1859.
Capital	$66,717,000	$68,508,657	$68,508,657
Loans	116,424,597	122,958,928	125,006,766
Specie	32,790,332	22,132,275	23,728,311
Circulation	7,547,830	8,391,116	8,427,642
Gross Deposits	101,489,535	99,042,966	103,207,062
Exchanged	17,982,648	20,159,431	20,628,166
Undrawn	83,506,887	78,883,535	82,578,836
In Sub-Treasury	5,263,348	3,684,754	4,327,155

The result of the present Bank Average is very near the estimate we gave in our review this morning, based upon the general run of the averages in the leading Banks through the week. The California remittance of May 20 was delivered this forenoon—$1,529,000—and will give the new week a rising average on the Specie line. No export for New-York account is yet reported for the Boston steamer. The *Ariel*, for Havre, and *City of Washington*, for Liverpool, sail next Saturday. The Exchanges are quite irregular to-day. The demand from the Import trade is but moderate, and the purchases run according to the preferences of remitters for particular names. The standard for 60 days on London may be called 110@110¼, while business has been done in Bank bills as low as 109⅞, and as high as 110¼ net. The short-sight rate remains 110¾ ⅌ cent. Merchants' bills have been done at 60 days, from 109 up to 109¾ ⅌ cent., governed by the nature of the shipments drawn against, or the credit of the drawers. The Continental Exchanges continue irregular, but, as a general rule, are made to conform to the relative terms on London. The Money Market opens this week with a steady tone at the rates last quoted. The Stock Brokers are lighter borrowers, and strictly prime indorsed paper outside of Bank is not superabundant.

There was a steady market for Stocks through the early dealings and a further advance in State Securities. The sale of Missouris large, and as high as 86 ⅌ cent., finally closing 85½@85¾ ⅌ cent. Tennessees were sold 90⅞@90⅞ ⅌ cent., and Virginias 97½@97¼ ⅌ cent. In the Railway Shares, the dealings were chiefly in New-York Central, Michigan Guaranteed, Reading and Rock Island. The market opened firm, and continued steady until the afternoon, notwithstanding a pretty free offering of seller's options, but ultimately closed dull, and at a concession of ½ ⅌ cent. on Central, 1@1⅛ on Michigan Guaranteed, ⅜ on Galena, and ¼@½ on Reading, as compared with Saturday afternoon. Central left off 73⅞ cash, and 72½ seller 30@60 days. Rock Island was steady, Pacific Mail ½ ⅌ cent. better, Panama firm 119½, and Illinois Central Bonds 83⅞ ⅌ cent. The Bonds of the Erie Company were 3 ⅌ cent. better on the first mortgage, 1 ⅌ cent on the fourth, and a demand for the Sinking Fund at 20 ⅌ cent.

We hear to-day that the affairs of the Cotton house of TRENHOLM BROTHERS & Co., of this City, and of their connexions in Charleston and Liverpool, have been accommodated by an extension on their bills, principally running on Liverpool against Cotton with the shipping documents attached, to suit their application for assistance made to the Charleston Banks and some of the private Banking firms in this City, in the Foreign Exchanges, last week.

BANK OF MONTREAL—JUNE 6.

Capital stock		$5,928,800
Reserved profits or rest		740,000
Circulation		2,382,374
Deposits		2,767,633
June dividend, 4 ⅌ cent		237,003
Dividend unclaimed		16,885
Total		$12,072,695
In bills discounted	$9,928,763	
Gold and silver	754,080	
Government Securities	602,264	
Other Bank balances	305,094	
Other Bank Notes and Checks.	122,260	
Branch Balances	360,233	—$12,072,695

The annual meeting of the shareholders was held at Montreal on the 6th inst., when the profits of the year were found to be fully 8 ⅌ cent. on the capital, after providing for bad and doubtful debts. The management were complimented on a result so favorable, in the face of the mercantile embarrassments following the panic of 1857, and short crops of the past year.

At the annual election of the Hudson River Railroad Company, the following was the successful ticket: *President*—SAMUEL SLOAN; *Vice-President*—D. THOMAS VAIL; *Directors*—Samuel Sloan, James Boorman, John David Wolfe, Edward Jones, William Kelly, D. Thomas Vail, Erastus Corning, Wm. H. Hays, Robert P. Getty, Henry A. Smythe, E. M. Gilbert, J. B. Johnston, E. H. Miller. The interest due on the Second-Mortgage Bonds of the Road, will be paid at the office of the Company, on the 16th of June.

The Sub-Treasury received, to-day, $124,636; paid out, $262,557; balance, this afternoon, $3,546,833.

The earnings of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, for the month of May, 1859, were.................$84 126
For the same month last year.................72 978
Increase, 15 ⅌ cent.................$11,148

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. June 11.	LOANS. June 4.	SPECIE. June 11.	SPECIE. June 4.
Bk. of New-York.	4,319,185	4,373,828	1,068,087	1,166,192
Manhattan Co.	4,835,764	5,007,386	516,289	652,696
Merchants' Bank.	5,669,033	5,799,494	1,504,218	1,588,559
Mechanics' Bank.	3,895,398	3,951,990	759,344	814,420
Union Bank	2,932,461	3,028,095	439,171	592,095
Bk. of America	5,908,950	5,948,557	1,857,643	2,088,866
Phenix Bank	3,184,945	3,162,012	366,983	568,522
City Bank	2,120,579	2,258,344	279,243	348,437
Tradesmen's Bank	1,324,977	1,320,403	195,350	201,605
Fulton Bank	2,053,286	2,161,058	438,209	423,668
Chemical Bank	1,939,168	2,001,831	979,378	887,226
Merch. Exch. Bk	2,019,813	1,990,323	264,929	213,702
National Bank	2,179,214	2,191,047	226,966	253,871
Butch. & Drov. Bk	1,756,872	1,783,000	227,868	192,973
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	862,821	885,595	178,498	169,291
Greenwich Bank	767,382	784,299	93,046	84,931
Leather Man. Bk.	2,086,840	2,060,927	402,391	516,448
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,222,133	1,248,939	225,277	215,851
Bk. St. New-York	3,608,667	3,735,928	969,583	1,247,602
Am. Exchange Bk	7,051,935	7,052,546	1,173,973	1,314,044
Bk. of Commerce.	12,264,933	12,410,247	1,748,557	1,751,372
Broadway Bank.	2,463,690	2,509,384	455,612	422,911
Ocean Bank	1,574,454	1,567,532	257,782	223,725
Mercantile Bank.	2,533,094	2,642,394	364,494	445,441
Pacific Bank	1,089,581	1,118,663	212,958	226,906
Bk. of Republic.	4,192,933	4,175,109	1,851,861	885,818
Chatham Bank	694,486	693,829	95,792	72,418
People's Bank	684,095	706,380	116,516	27,364
Bk. of N. America	1,719,955	1,734,409	201,505	242,298
Hanover Bank	1,484,124	1,501,137	137,961	166,046
Irving Bank	815,288	798,240	137,774	141,473
Metropolitan Bank	5,969,889	6,265,310	1,016,125	1,059,158
Citizens' Bank	770,271	757,761	128,671	138,204
Nassau Bank	1,677,342	1,667,407	210,443	228,847
Market Bank	1,704,489	1,746,631	263,498	238,883
St. Nicholas Bank	1,104,116	1,126,378	193,780	232,782
Shoe & Leath. Bk	2,587,302	2,692,225	349,485	382,102
Corn Exch. Bank	1,595,132	1,615,053	298,965	341,740
Continental Bank	3,570,495	3,637,578	486,657	470,694
Bk. of Comm'w'lth	1,701,126	1,154,167	126,279	256,809
Oriental Bank	587,429	562,330	77,098	71,344
Marine Bank	973,871	975,801	112,979	100,188
Atlantic Bank	543,991	568,251	52,555	48,578
Imp. & Traders' Bk	2,501,121	2,516,304	390,666	305,681
Park Bank	4,311,532	4,522,895	1,124,800	1,015,811
Artisans' Bank	1,129,588	1,092,947	128,103	137,556
Mech. B'g Ass'n	654,611	626,105	69,337	103,439
N.Y. Dry Dock Co	457,734	455,128	60,730	58,268
N. Y. Exch. Bank	331,126	335,451	31,997	32,493
Bull's Head Bank	384,535	401,740	41,542	57,507
N.Y. County Bank	399,128	404,184	46,790	47,376
Grocers' Bank	494,966	503,550	58,526	58,603
East River Bank.	344,909	349,308	33,737	33,988
North River Bank	408,179	424,276	68,275	63,489
Total	122,958,928	125,006,766	22,132,275	23,728,311
	Decrease $2,047,838		Decrease $1,596,039	

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. June 11.	CIRCULATION. June 4.	DEPOSITS—NET. June 11.	DEPOSITS—NET. June 4.
Bk. of New-York.	425,450	421,091	2,849,437	3,016,684
Manhattan Co.	310,075	315,952	2,693,217	2,909,613
Merchants' Bank.	188,333	174,212	4,284,985	4,530,213
Mechanics' Bank.	282,354	288,700	2,826,423	3,047,490
Union Bank	174,613	174,880	2,018,203	2,265,708
Bk. of America	135,488	132,287	4,922,522	5,308,442
Phenix Bank	125,626	127,690	1,684,742	1,863,668
City Bank	......	......	1,379,413	1,594,266
Tradesmen's Bank	321,854	321,882	712,632	725,278
Fulton Bank	169,402	167,431	1,792,386	1,891,537
Chemical Bank	295,159	296,296	2,319,202	2,330,715
Merch. Exch. Bk.	145,946	145,902	986,586	917,413
National Bank	138,695	137,717	976,437	998,976
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	177,379	179,555	1,195,013	1,197,636
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	129,704	132,071	830,594	789,976
Greenwich Bank	137,469	139,570	528,513	546,867
Leather Man. Bk.	288,187	275,250	1,325,393	1,421,073
Seventh Ward Bk	221,231	215,481	649,566	667,986
Bk. St. New-York	253,249	266,333	2,513,501	2,926,187
Am. Exchange Bk	200,163	215,766	4,016,765	4,144,684
Bk. of Commerce.	1,975	1,975	5,413,090	5,408,697
Broadway Bank.	262,322	264,037	1,843,161	1,909,871
Ocean Bank	111,547	110,398	961,232	958,841
Mercantile Bank.	35,634	37,168	2,804,686	1,984,128
Pacific Bank	124,244	126,024	898,710	935,788
Bk. of Republic.	214,143	219,408	3,260,784	3,204,477
Chatham Bank	128,222	124,987	426,809	416,965
People's Bank	118,279	120,153	471,687	498,486
Bk. of N. America	82,114	87,773	886,785	966,848
Hanover Bank	88,403	90,849	658,605	716,510
Irving Bank	131,579	127,739	568,029	576,196
Metropolitan Bk.	239,326	246,438	3,356,006	3,564,327
Citizens' Bank	158,933	158,148	588,238	608,103
Nassau Bank	129,449	128,981	912,807	931,628
Market Bank	210,879	215,379	1,076,646	1,096,168
St. Nicholas Bank	95,297	97,436	684,565	732,684
Shoe & Leath. Bk	99,388	101,721	1,700,765	1,856,794
Corn Exch. Bank.	137,006	140,023	813,852	745,261
Continental Bank	169,205	167,312	2,093,729	2,109,685
Bk. of Commw'lth	193,100	193,584	804,572	894,669
Oriental Bank	102,760	104,253	370,714	347,264
Marine Bank	118,875	118,502	508,260	500,768
Atlantic Bank	91,298	94,635	219,562	234,471
Imp. & Traders' Bk	198,807	202,912	1,475,400	1,528,151
Park Bank	178,998	184,975	3,501,980	3,661,272
Artisans' Bank	94,720	97,261	655,027	645,012
Mech. B'g Ass'n	91,400	92,529	247,134	261,954
N.Y. Dry Dock Co	161,252	141,152	244,173	243,259
N. Y. Exch. Bank	101,358	102,081	306,728	312,581
Bull's Head Bank	103,354	102,191	360,084	387,308
N. Y. County Bk.	91,097	90,205	300,235	304,981
Grocers' Bank	43,610	42,184	350,534	354,632
East River Bank.	86,683	88,317	246,248	238,288
North River Bank	75,962	78,816	369,149	370,377
Total	8,391,116	8,427,642	78,883,535	82,578,836
	Increase....$36,526		Decr'se..$3,695,301	

Specie List by the Star of the West.

Wells, Fargo & Co.	$241,000	J. H. Coghill	$20,053
American Ex. Bank	131,500	J. Goldsmith & Co.	19,400
W. Heller & Co.	105,215	Neustadter Bros.	16,000
Freeman & Co.	82,608	Z. Einstein Bros.	15,000
E. Kelly & Co.	72,000	Roberts, Mr's'n & Co	15,000
Jas. Patrick & Co.	65,000	J. Heller & Brother.	13,700
Duncan, Sher. & Co.	64,500	Howl'nd & Aspinw'l	13,890
W. T. Coleman & Co	62,075	E. Bulkley & Sons.	10,073
Metropolitan Bank.	60,950	Clark & Wilbur	10,000
T. McCahill & Co.	55,000	P. Naylor	10,000
Richard Patrick	52,000	Butcher & Brother.	10,000
W. Seligman & Co.	52,000	Jennings & Brewster	9,000
Order	34,400	E. C. Knight & Co.	7,350
Charles W. Crosby.	32,800	Janson, Bond & Co.	6,590
W. Hoge & Co.	30,000	R. Meader	6,000
J. B. Newton & Co.	29,760	Kerby, Byrne & Co.	5,600
J. B. Weir	23,835	J. G. Parker & Son.	5,000
De Witt, Kettle & Co	22,000	N. F. Sears	5,636
Rush & Wildes	21,960	Baker & Morrill	4,230
Treadwell & Co.	21,666	C. C. Baker	4,465
H. Cohn & Co.	21,200	H. Hastings	3,099
R. Meader & Adams	20,000	G. W. Messinger	3,099
Total			$1,513,975

FROM ASPINWALL.

Howl'nd & Aspinw'l	$9,000	Dawson & Maxwell.	$1,000
Treyor & Colgate	2,270	F. Kopp	400
H. J. Kerner	1,500	S. Lansburg & Bro..	200
J. Krause	1,200	S. L. Isaacs	50
Total			$15,620

The San Francisco Money Market.

From W. T. Coleman & Co.'s Circular.

At length there is a gratifying improvement observable in the receipts of Gold Dust from our own mines. The daily receipts by the Express Companies are becoming quite large, indicating that access to the mining localities situated high up in the mountains has again been restored.

The Victoria *Gazette* states that the amount of Dust shipped from that port to San Francisco, from April 11 to May 10, was $195,000.

State Finances appear to be in a healthy condition. The balance in the State Treasury to the credit of the different funds was, at the commencement of business on the 16th inst., $543,898 60. The interest due July 1 will be promptly met, and there will still remain a handsome surplus in the Treasury.

The Treasurer of the City and County of San Francisco advertises for proposals for the surrender of 7 ⅌ cent. School Bonds of May, 1854, to the amount of $10,000; bidders stating lowest rates, &c., less coupons Nos. 1 to 12, inclusive, for cash; proposals to be open till Aug. 1, and deposit of 10 ⅌ cent. in coin or bonds being necessary to accompany bids. Also, for like proposals for the redemption of 10 ⅌ cent. Fire Bonds, to the extent of $33,000, less coupons Nos. 1 to 11—proposals open to Aug. 1. In both instances, time allowed till Oct. 20 for surrender of Bonds.

In stocks there is very little doing. There have been some sales of State 7s at about 85c. to parties who hold in expectation of the redemption of some $15,000 in July. San Francisco City and County Bonds are in a little better demand, in consequence of the certainty that the July interest will be paid. Approved City Scrip has advanced 5c. on the dollar in anticipation that the Supreme Court will soon order the issue of bonds. We quote:

State Bonds payable in '77, 7 ⅌ cents., January Coupons off.................81@85
War Loan Bonds, 7 ⅌ cents., since Jan. 1, '54, nominal at.................40@—
Civil Fund Warrants and Unfunded Balances.50@55
San Francisco Bonds, 10 ⅌ cents.........par and int.
San Francisco Bonds, 1855, 6 ⅌ cents.........60@62
San Francisco Bonds, 1858, 6 ⅌ cents.........55@55½
San Francisco City Approved Scrip.........52@53
San Francisco County or City Scrip, rejected. 5@15
Sacramento City and County Bonds, (new)..48@52
Sacramento County Bonds, 10 ⅌ cents.........50@55

California Markets.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, May 19.

In referring to the business of the past fortnight, we again have occasion to notice a continuance of the dull condition of trade, to which we have called attention for the past two months. Since the sailing of the steamer of the 5th inst., but little of interest has occurred requiring especial notice, and, with the exception of a sale of a fresh importation of fine quality Teas, the entire period has been marked by extreme dullness, confining transactions to a mere jobbing business from first hands, and restricting the total trade of the market to limits that contrast most unfavorably with the supplies on hand, while the comparative reduction of stocks has been so trifling as to excite but faint hopes of a revival in prices sufficient to save parties abroad from serious loss.

The jobbing trade, for the supply of the interior of our own State, and for Oregon and British Columbia, has been moderately active; but the general backwardness of the season, after the late severe Winter, has prevented buyers, from the remote sections, from taking goods in any great quantity, and has confined business to the wants of scarcely more than one-half of the population that depend upon this market. Yet, in the main, there have been a considerable quantity of goods moved; but the low prices ruling require sales of large magnitude to aggregate business of much value, or to make effective inroads upon the heavy stocks held by the city trade or by the importers. The wants of country buyers have been met by the jobbers from supplies already in hand, without bringing them into the market as yet for fresh purchases, and with importers particularly the fortnight now closing has been quite inactive, and has afforded no opportunity to place consignments. We can refer to but few articles that stand in better—if in as good—favor as at the date of our last semi-monthly review, in consequence of an entire lack of any disposition to operate. There has been enough business done, however, to reduce jobbers' stocks to an extent that will bring them into the market before long, and more activity can be anticipated with, we trust, a corresponding improvement in prices; but any change for the better is not likely to be of a very important character.

By the latest advices from the Eastward, we learn that the unfavorable features of our market were likely to compel the required attention of shippers to the reckless manner in which they have been for months overtasking the trade of this country. Had they refrained from further shipments after the close of February, some relief would no doubt have been experienced here, but at present the general impression with us is, that they have prolonged their excessive adventures to an extent that leaves little hope for any profitable results before the year's business shall have been brought to a close by the next rainy season.

Boots and Shoes are still ruling within cost and charges, and slow of sale. Corn Meal inactive. Dry Goods are in large supply at unremunerative rates to outside importers. In Provisions but a meagre amount of business has been done. Beef has improved; Bacon inactive and lower; Butter has moved more briskly, without any advance; Hams quiet and hardly asked for; Lard heavy and declining; Pork firm and steady, under a moderate requirement; Oregon meats not selling. Teas of recent importation and of old stocks have been moved freely, at good rates for choice and desirable qualities. Standard brands of Tobacco are quiet and slow of sale, though firmly held. In Wines, the market for French has a downward tendency; ordinary qualities of Port and Sherry, in wood, are in fair request at good prices; for the finer descriptions, the inquiry is light. In Wooden Ware we learn of no sales. Yeast Powders have been more active, without change in price.

Early in the fortnight there were several arrivals from China, but until within the last few days the number of vessels reaching port has been small, and our remarks have reference to transactions occurring in goods already in store, and embrace but few parcels of most recent receipts. The arrivals have been: The *Golden Rocket*, *Queen of the Seas* and *Nightingale*, from Boston; *Sweepstakes*, *Wanderer*, *Lookout*, *Storm King* and *Derby*, from New-York; *Comet*, *James Brown*, *Santa Claus* and *Black Prince*, from Hong Kong; *Metropolis*, from Honolulu; *Santa Cruz* and *Flying Dart*, from Mazatlan; *Surprise*, from San Blas; *Carmelita*, from Guaymas; *Georgiana*, from Melbourne; *Sultan*, from Tahiti; *Triton*, from Hamburgh; and *Cæsar*, from Rio de Janeiro.

Commercial and Financial News by the Fulton.

The *Times'* City article has the following: "The market continues to be but slightly influenced by the accounts from Italy and France. The report that M. BENEDETTI is about to proceed from Paris on an extraordinary mission to the Germanic Confederation, tends, according to some views, to strengthen the supposition of a possible compromise at no distant date, by means of Russian agency, to terminate the present war."

The *Times* of the 31st has the following: "There were reports that there will be no disturbance of the Ministry at the opening of Parliament. The exchanges show firmness, and a rise of 28 cent. in Austrian stocks, which occurred this morning at Amsterdam, led to new surmises of the possibilities of some peace arrangements being contemplated through Russian agency. There was only a small withdrawal of gold from the Bank of England. The new French loan is quoted in Paris 1f. premium for the subscriptions for 10f. of Rente, which it was announced will be granted in full, and 80c. premium for the larger applications. Of the latter the allotments are expected to be one-sixth of the amount tendered. Three-fourths of the deposits of subscribers for higher sums than 10f. Rente have already been returned by the Government. About £267,000 in Australian Gold is now considered due, by the ships *Shooting Star*, *Eden Stuart*, and *Monarch*; and a similar sum ought to arrive in two or three weeks, by the *Chili*, *Essex*, *Indian Queen*, and *Owen Glendower*. The quotation for Silver remains flat, at 5s. 2⅛d.@5s. 2¼d. ⅌ oz.

The question as to the immediate prospect of re-establishing telegraphic communication with America, will be decided on Wednesday week. The Company are then to hold an extraordinary meeting, to submit the terms they have obtained from the Government, and to see if £600,000, the required amount of the new capital, can thus be raised. The new capital is to be in the form of preference shares of £5 each, entitled to all the net profits of the Company up to 8 per cent., and to divide all further profits with the original shareholders."

THE TEA TRADE—May 30.—The deliveries in London, estimated for the week, were 982,734 lbs., which is an increase of 298,253 lbs., compared with the previous statement.

The *Times'* City article has the following:

The English funds opened this morning (Tuesday) with unlimited firmness, and ultimately experienced another improvement of an eighth. Consols left off at 93¼. The next account is fixed to the 8th of July, and the price for that date was the same as for Money. There was no news to excite attention, and speculation is dormant. French Rentes are quoted at 62f. 25c. In the Foreign Exchanges, the rate on Hamburg was slightly higher. In American Securities, there was a decline in the shares of the Michigan Central. Atlantic Telegraph is quoted at £160@£210.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MAY 30 and 31.—The business transacted in Cotton has been good, and sales amount to fully 18,000 bales for the two days—4,000 on speculation and for export. Good Cotton is becoming scarce, and the market fully ⅛d. ⅌ lb higher than last Friday's quotations.

LONDON CORN MARKET.

LONDON, Monday, May 30.

In the market, to-day, there was a further decline of 2s.@3s.

LIVERPOOL CORN AND BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, May 31.

The business done in WHEAT and FLOUR was insignificant, at a reduction of 1s. 3d.@1s. 4d. ⅌ cental on the prices of this day week. OATS and OATMEAL must be quoted 1s. 1d@1s. 2d. ⅌ cental lower. BARLEY, BEANS, and PEAS, maintain their value. Yellow and Mixed INDIAN CORN was neglected, and to force sales a decline of 1s. 2d.@1s. 3d. ⅌ cental must have been submitted to. White American was held at 8s. 4d.@8s. 6d. ⅌ cental.

LONDON PRODUCE AND PROVISION MARKET.

MAY 31.—TEA—Prices well supported SUGAR quiet. COFFEE heavy. RICE inactive. COCOA dull. MOLASSES—West India, 16s.@18s. ⅌ cwt. SALTPETRE firm, at 45s.@45s. 9d. ⅌ cwt. TALLOW steady, at 54s.@54s. 6d. for P. Y. C. on the spot. OILS—Linseed flat, at 28s. 3d.@28s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. on the spot; Rape, 39s.@42s. 6d.; Olive, £47@£47 10s.; Sperm, £96@£97; Palm, 45s.@45s. 6d.; Cocoa Nut, 40s.@43s. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE, 42s.@42s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. IRON dull, at 46s. 8d.@47s. cash.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Monday, June 13—6 P. M.

FLOUR inactive, market steady; sales 1,300 bbls. at $7@$7 25 for extra Michigan, Indiana and Ohio; $7 50@$7 75 for double extras. WHEAT—demand moderate and market steady; sales 12,000 bushels at $1 19 for Milwaukee Club; $1 38 for red Winter Illinois; $1 60 for red Ohio. CORN steady: sales 11,000 bushels at 73c. for Illinois, to arrive; 65c. prime do. on the spot. OATS quiet. RYE firm at $1. WHISKY nominal. CANAL FREIGHTS steady. *Lake Imports*—11,000 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bushels Wheat; 33,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—10,000 bbls. Flour, 28,000 bushels Wheat, 40,000 bushels Corn.

OSWEGO, Monday, June 13—6 P. M.

FLOUR unchanged, with a good demand for the local, interior and Canadian trade, at $6 75 for State, from Chicago Spring Wheat; $6 50 from Milwaukee Club; $7 25 from Red Western; $7 75 from White do. WHEAT market opened dull, but closed firmer; sales, in the morning, 2,500 bush. Milwaukee Club, at $1 17. CORN firm, but quiet. OATS inactive. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged. *Lake Imports*—900 bbls. Flour, 31,600 bush. Wheat, 1,800 bush. Corn. *Canal Exports*—200 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 6,700 bushels Corn.

ALBANY, Monday, June 13—6 P. M.

FLOUR and GRAIN very dull, and stormy weather is aiding to depress the market. FLOUR, sales only in retail. No sales of WHEAT. CORN quiet: sales of Western Mixed at 88c.; Round Yellow at 90c., delivered. Transactions limited. OATS dull, offered at 48c., without buyers. WHISKY, sales at 27c.

CINCINNATI, Monday, June 13.

FLOUR closed with an advancing tendency; sales to-day 700 bales at $7 15 for Superfine. WHEAT firm and advanced 5c.; sales of Red at $1 50@$1 60; White, $1 60@$1 70. CORN, 85c. WHISKY advanced ½c. PROVISIONS unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Monday, June 13.

FLOUR firmer: small sales of Ohio and Howard-street were made at $7; but at the close prices were held higher. WHEAT buoyant and active; white, $1 70@$1 85; red, $1 58@$1 60. CORN dull; white, 81c.@83c.; yellow, 88c.@89c. PROVISIONS very dull. WHISKY dull and selling at 29c.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 13.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT active; white $1 80@$1 85; red, $1 65@$1 70. CORN active; yellow 90c. OATS steady at 50c.@51c. PROVISIONS quiet. WHISKY dull at 28c.@28½c.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, June 11.

COTTON unchanged. Sales small.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 13.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania Fives, 90; Reading Railroad, 20; Morris Canal, 50¾; Long Island Railroad, 10½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 40⅝.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
Hammonia	June 15	New-York	Southa'n.
America	June 15	Boston	Liverpool
City of Washing'n	June 18	New-York	Cork.
North Briton	June 18	Quebec	Liverpool
Ariel	June 18	New-York	Southa'n.
Africa	June 22	New-York	Liverpool
Argo	June 23	New-York	Galway.
Fulton	June 25	New-York	Southa'n.
Arabia	June 29	Boston	Liverpool

FROM EUROPE.

John Bell	May 21	Glasgow	Quebec.
City of Manchester	June 3	Queenstown	New-York
Saxonia	June 4	Southampt'n	New-York
Arabia	June 4	Liverpool	Boston.
Ocean Queen	June 8	Southa'n	New-York

FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

North Star	June 20	New-York	Aspinwall
William H. Webb	June 27	New-Orleans	Minatitlan

FOR HAVANA.

Isabel	June 19	Charleston	Havana.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Star of the West, from Aspinwall.—H. W. Halleck, lady and servant, John Sickles, Lieut. Chas. Churchill, S. Kile, J. R. Keys, W. T. Bryant, S. Boutenon, J. M. Wright, R. B. Lee, Jr., and brother, Theo. Ladd, P. Chrystal and wife, Mr. L. Gapky and child, Mr. Lambert, F. Peter, F. D. Fairbank, L. Pollack, J. Connolly and wife, W. H. Glover, H. H. Brancroft, T. R. Halsey, Geo. Work, C. C. Terry, Mrs. Boradaile, J. P. Davis, John Davis, D. F. Raney, J. B. Brittain, Chas. Davies and wife, J. Pilkenton, G. W. Wilcox, F. S. Jewett, Dr. W. H. Gatliff, D. Thompson, J. C. Wells, Mrs. Perkins and two infants, J. Bachman, R. T. Russell and wife, J. J. Wright, Jr., D. W. Moore, S. Richardson, J. A. Wetherby, P. Williard, W. Mahlinaur, A. T. Langton and wife, T. Kingman, Mrs. Langton, J. Smiley, J. H. Dall, A. Singer, J. Mowenstein, wife and child, J. Reese, J. Kelly, J. Galoway, F. P. Wilder, W. Reed, E. Tennell, A. Westover, Hellars, Jas. R. Baker, W. G. Ewing, H. S. Comstock, C. B. Johnson, E. F. Boswell, J. W. Bligh, N. Harris, J. Sloan, W. B. Wagener, D. B. D. R. Stoffer, J. Hatmann, W. Seeks, Mrs. Geo. Robinson, Susan L. Ford, E. T. Conwell, L. Roberts and wife, E. T. Gile, Sandres and wife, G. Dixon, H. W. Dunning, J. and G. Edwards, C. McDermot, J. B. Soulayres, S. L. Parkis, W. Fairchild, G. Fairchild, Mrs. Cotter, B. Horner, W. Story, H. W. Adams, D. Avery, J. Avery, J. A. Morse, J. H. Renaly, H. H. Johnson, W. H. Cockter, A. Roeder, H. M. Chase, Geo. Gordon, H. Meyers, W. Dillon, C. J. Fox, U. S. Consul, Mrs. F. Dimon, 3 children and servant, C. L. Dimon, Sayes, H. Schuber & Son, S. Crosby & Son, Chas. Tripp, Mrs. Mosquera, Mr. Sayre, C. H. Chase, F. Flores, H. Villa, Jose Rodriguez, G. C. Burda, Dr. Cerrano, M. Baldwin, M. Scmmer, A. Paris, A. Hermann, M. Vernon, Mrs. Gordon and 3 infants, G. F. Thompson, W. Milleg, A. Bowman, C. Giddings, and 284 in steerage.

In steamship Philadelphia, from New-Orleans and Havana.—Mrs. A. McQuirk and child, Miss Glaunon, Mrs. Amos, Miss A. Laurence, Miss Rose Martell, Louisa Morrison, Mrs. E. Dumon, Mrs M. C. Lockwood and servant, T. R. Brady and family, Wm. Maledy, D. Laux and wife, Mrs. Mary Shannon, Mrs. R. Marshall, Miss Robertson, Miss Burgess, Mrs Raven, P. Boison and family, R. A. Howard, E. M. Lee, Mrs. Glidden and family, R. S. Beebe, Mrs. J. Pennoyer, Mr. Crelle, Mrs. M. Scott, Miss A. Linsdale, T. E. Morris, J. T. Thornton, R. J. Evart, E. H. Stanton, and 127 others.

In steamship Fulton, from Southampton and Havre.—A. Aymar, lady, 2 children and servant, A. Auger, Prof. Beecher, U. S. N., S. C. Berard, G. Bailly, F. Bellocq, G. G. Byron, Miss Byron, Miss Berryman, Miss Boyd, Mrs. E. Barthelmy and 2 children, J. Bertrand, E. C. Center, Rev. A. B. Carter, E. C. Cowden, Miss Coster, Mrs. Chevy and infant, Mrs. Chinn and 2 children, J. Chalmey, G. F. Dale, Miss O. Le Rooda, H. Ernst and lady, T. B. Freeman, Miss Fauconnet and sister, Signora Frezzolini and 2 servants, B. Flue, A. F. Fuller, J. W. Goddard, lady, child and nurse, Ch. Zeigler, Mrs. W. Goldnamer, J. Gotzger, L. Grosholz, J. F. Griffin, J. Emile Goll, bearer of dispatches to French Legation, Mrs. Georges, Mrs. M. Gascoin, J. Grosjean, E. Gaisnard, the Rev. T. D. Howell, A. M. Hayes, G. Hofer, J. Heberle, Bapitch, J. Heckmann, C. Hayn, Miss Johnson Hon, B. J. Johnson, J. Jospel and lady, J. J. Keller, lady and child, Mrs. C. Kellhoffer, Mrs. Haufmann, Kohler F. A. Livingston, lady and child, H. G. Loomis, Leffarts, L. de Arse, Laureut, G. Lanth, Captain Magrunder, U. S. N., and son, Malezein, J. Mailen, Miss Nesbit, Oberteuffer, C. Poppele, C. Pfizer and lady, Mme. Paillet, the Right Rev. Bishop Potter, lady, two sons, child and servant, J. Prader, J. A. Rohe, Roswaag, C. Ruant, C. F. Stagg, H. M. Stone and brother, W. Steinhart and lady, S. D. Schuyler, E. Satterlee, lady, son and daughter, Dr. Stone and lady, J. Schaffer, J. F. Sen, Gen. Totten, U. S. A., and lady, E. Thebaud, lady and daughter, F. Frantmann, Mrs. Tietman and child, W. G. Thompkins, B. Wendt, Mrs. Wyckoff, P. L. Yoe and lady—total 133.

In steamship Argo, from Galway.—Robt. Brophey, B. Cuckave, Jane Cuckave, Rev. Wm. Smith, P. T. O. Hughes, Wm. Rogerson, S. Newcun, W. E. Bartlett, Miss Dolin, Mr. Boag, C. C. Palmer, R. Cassiday, C. Barsatt, G. Taylor, C. M. McKenzie, S. Duncan.

In bark Overmann, from St. Jago.—Chas. Carkill, John Warner, R. Stewart, Joseph Eutrekin, Nicholas Sanchez, Thos. Ward, H. Mulholland.

In bark Sam Shepherd, from Matanzas.—Jas. Malcom and lady, Henry Randall, lady and child, John Jones, Jos Davis, John Brener.

In brig Thomas Swann, from Carthagena.—Mrs. Capt. Robinson, J. F. Ribon, A. M. Ribon, M. Ribon, Rosa and Thos. Ribon, S. Baudell, Capt. J. G. Harroun, W. Lintz, Geo. Goelkel, J. Wilkinson, Wm. Dobsen, F. Gaslelonder, J. M. Lascels, R. Dunbar and 2 servants.

In bark Philena, from Cardenas.—B. Hanson, B. S. Roberts, C. T. Tuero, B. Y. Shaw.

In bark Anna, from Havana.—T. J. Combs, C. Combs, Mason Seal.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 28 | Sun sets.... 7 31 | Moon rises.... 7 30

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 6 36 | Gov. Island. 7 25 | Hell Gate.... 8 47

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, June 13.

Cleared.

Steamship Cahawba, Smith, Havana, Livingston, Crocheron & Co.

Steamer Concord, Chase, Harwich, master.

Ships Webster, Lawrence, Liverpool, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Progress, Chase, Metis, S. C., Nesmith & Sons.

Bark Clarissa, Pettigrew, Trinidad, Yznaga Del Valle.

Brigs Iza, Williams, Sagua la Grande, R. P. Buck & Co.; A. D. Torry, Griffin, Elizabethport, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Morancy, Tinker, Philadelphia, ——; S. Flagg, Allen, Sagua le Grande, F. Falman & Co.

Schooners S. W. Smith, Sherwood, New-Smyrna, Van Brunt & Slaght; Satilla, Wass, Newburyport, Brett, Son & Co.; Alba, Powell, Wilmington, E. S. Powell; T. Jefferson, Ellis, Salem, R. W. Ropes & Co.; Rainbow, Chase, Harwich, master; S. C. Jones, Bedell, Norfolk, Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Sloop Oregon, Rhodes, Providence.

Arrived.

Steamship Fulton, Wotten, Havre June 1, at 9 A. M., and Cowes at 9 P. M., with mdse and passengers to W. S. Drayton. On Thursday, 9th inst., passed within 7 miles of Cape Race in a dense fog.

Steamship Argo, (Br. screw,) Halpin, Galway May 30, and St. Johns June 8, with mdse. and 510 passengers to American Express Co.

Steamship Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk, Portsmouth, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamer Thomas Swann, Ramsey, Baltimore and Norfolk, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ship Arcole, Crafts, New-Orleans 19 ds., with mdse. and 25 passengers to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Ship Black Hawk, Bowers, Jarvis Island 93 ds., via Hampton Roads 2 ds., with guano to Bucklin & Crane. May 20, lat. about 4 30, lon. 43 50, spoke ship Gen. Wade, (or Wayne,) from Hong Kong for New-York. May 31, lat. 22 25, lon. 68 40, passed a bark bd. S., showing a blue and white signal, with an A. in it. Had a tedious passage, with two gales from N., to the northward of Hatteras.

Ship New World, Knight, Antwerp May 9 and Isle of Wight 11th, mdse. and 68 passengers, to C. Grinnell. May 21, lat. 45 36, lon. 27, saw ship Aurora, bound E. May 28, lat. 39 20, lon. 44 12, saw bark Liberty, bound E. June 4, lat. 41 14, lon. 55 30, saw ship C. Grinnell, bound E. June 9, 300 miles east of Sandy Hook, signalled steamship Asia, bound E.; same time took pilot from boat Nettle, No. 2 A. The New World has had very light winds and calms, and fine weather the whole voyage.

Ship Orient, Hill, Liverpool, May 7 mdse., 525 passengers, to Spofford, Tileston & Co. May 17, lat. 40 05, lon. 18 20, spoke Norwegian ship Westford, from Newcastle for New-York; May 14, lat. 49 22, lon. 14 05, exchanged signals with British ship Refuge for New-Orleans; May 21 exchanged signals with ship Columbus, bound E.; 7th inst., lat. 41 lon. 63 56 spoke ship William Tell, from Havre for New-York; 10th inst., lat. 40 50, lon 68 05, spoke ship Josephus, from New-Orleans for Antwerp.

Bark Achilles, (of Phila.,) Spedden, Rotterdam April 10, and Helvoet 21. Schnapps to Udolpho Wolfe. May 24, lat. 41.01, long. 51.19, passed ship Mary Washington bound E. Has had light west wind from the longitude of 20. W.

Br. bark Native, Hatfield, Rotterdam, 43 ds., mdse. to Edmiston Bros.

Bark Overmann, Stirling, St. Jago 18 ds., with sugar and coffee to Gimbernat & Escoriaza.

Bark Sam Shepherd, Holloway, Matanzas 13 ds., with sugar to J. E. Ward & Co. Had light N. E. winds nearly the whole passage.

Bark Philena, (of Lubec,) Winslow, Cardenas May 2, with sugar and molasses to Miller & Houghton.

Bark John Payson, Fuller, Arecibo, P. R., 11 ds., with sugar and molasses to Thos. T. Webster.

Bark Anna, (of Providence,) Lynch, Havana 12 ds., with sugar to master.

Bark Gan Eden, Reed, Cardenas, 8 ds., sugar to Master.

Br. bark Recorder, Osborn, Bombay, 130 days, linseed and tea, to Master. Feb. 24, lat. 35, lon. 83.35, spoke ship Leone, from Bristol for Gall. Cargo, 750 tons linseed, Napier, Ranken & Co.; 700 bxs tea, order.

Bark John Howe, Kelton, St. Iago, 15 days, sugar, &c., to H. D. Brookman & Co.

Bark B. L. Shaw, of Damariscotta, Camm, Havana, 14 ds., sugar and 20 passengers to master, 1,723 tcs. sugar to Robert & Williams.

Barkantine Ilva, Durie, Maracaibo May 23, with hides, &c., to Maitland, Phelps & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Truxillo, Mulligan, Port-au-Prince 15 ds., with logwood to A. Rolker, Mollman & Co.

Brig Nummer Eins, (Pruss.) Brocksh, Newcastle, E., 41 ds., with mdse. to H. & F. W. Meyer.

Brig Caroline, (of East Machias,) Norton, Sombrero Island 12 ds., with guano to Wood & Grant. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig John Smith, (Br.,) Smith, Port Spain, Trinidad, 16 ds., with sugar and molasses to Leaycraft & Co. Sld. in co. with schr. Alice Mowe. The brig Hope, for New-York, sld. 2 ds. previous.

Brig P. Lacoste, (of Bangor,) French, Trinidad, Cuba, May 22, with sugar to H. D. Brookman & Co.

Brig Cygnet, (Br.,) Smith, Windsor, N. S., 15 ds., with plaster to master.

Brig Thos. Swann, Robinson, Carthagena 18 ds., with hides, bark, &c., to McLean & Lintz. 7th inst., off Cape Florida, exchanged signals with Brem. ship Rebecca, stg E.

Brig L. T. Knight, (of Searsport,) Park, Cardenas May 31, with sugar and molasses to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Brig Titania, (of Eastport,) Appleby, Cienfuegos 21 ds., with sugar and molasses to Arrowsmith & Ball.

Brig Mercury, (Br.,) Knight, Maceid, Brazil, 37 ds., with sugar to Pickersgill & Co.

Brig Mary Emily, Chapin, New-Haven 2 ds., with molasses to master.

Brig Hope, Biddle, Port Spain, (Trinidad,) 18 ds., sugar and molasses to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Brig Geranium, Pierce, Galveston, 20 ds., cotton, &c., to order. 7th inst., lat. 32, lon. 70.28, spoke brig E. A. Reed from Matanzas for Boston.

Schr. C. Loeser, Snow, Crystal River, Fla., 15 ds., cedar, to J. Ahsbah.

Schr. Napoleon, three-masted, Sacmond, Port Spain, Trinidad, 16 ds., sugar and molasses to Leaycraft & Co.

U. S. surveying schr. Gerdes, Altmous, Mobile 18 ds.

Schr. Alice Mowe, (of Eastport,) Pierce, Port Spain, Trinidad, 15 ds., with sugar and molasses to Brett, Son & Co. May 30, off Aves Island, saw barkantine C. Keen at anchor.

Schr. Vintage, Coleman, Boston, with plaster for Albany.

Schr. Veteran, (Br.,) Maxwell, Dorchester, N. B., 14 ds., with stone to R. Middleton.

Schr. Moses Warren, Chase, Portsmouth, Mass., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Benjamin, Whallin, Lubec, Me., 8 ds., with laths to Smith & Boynton.

Schr. A. M. Acken, Acken, Portsmouth 2 ds, with mdse to master.

Schr. John, Burlon, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to E. S. Powell.

Schr. M. Van Name, Van Name, Georgetown, D. C., with coal.

Schr. L. W. Birdsall, Woodmanson, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Lucian, Hubbard, Beaufort, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to Dollner & Potter.

Schr. Advance, Leighton, Cherryfield 6 ds., with lumber to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Sparta, Beach, Calais 8 ds., with lumber to Jed Fry.

Schr. J. W. Faulklin, Boston 8 ds., with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Burdett Hart, (of New-Haven,) Thomas, Buenos Ayres 45 ds., with hides to R. W. Ropes & Co. Sld. in co. with ship Tarquin, for Boston, and brig New World, for do. May 3, lat. 34 50 S., lon. 48 57, saw a clipper ship stg. S., showing a white signal, with red cross. May 26, lat. 9 07 N., lon. 40 18, spoke brig Yankee Blade, bound to New-York. June 9, lat. 35 30 lon. 73, spoke schr. Rotemond, of and from Baltimore for Pernambuco, and 24 hours from Cape Henry.

Schr. Andrew Stewart, Abrams, Matanzas, 8 ds. with 5,000 doz. pine apples to C. Ackerly.

Schr. Fleet Wing (three-masted), Davis, Matanzas, 11 ds., sugar to master.

Schr. Susan Orlean, (of Tuckerton, N. J.,) Matthews, San Salvador 10 ds., with fruit to T. W. Lord. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Mary & Susan, (Br.,) Cleare, Eleuthera 9 ds., with fruit to Miller & Luther.

Schr. Champion, (of Washington, S. C.,) Munro, Barbados May 28, sugar and molasses to Smith, Jones & Co.

Schr. S. B. James, (of Fall River,) Robbins, Grand Turk, T. I., 2d inst., with salt to McColl & Frith. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. A. Hastings, (Br.,) Lowerrison, Dorchester, N. B., 13 ds., with stone to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Sarah McDonald, Kelley, New-Bedford, in ballast for Albany.

Schr. D. W. Bowley, Hodges, Calais 8 ds., with lath to Smith & Boynton.

Schr. Leocadia, Small, Salem 4 ds., with mdse. to R. W. Ropes & Co.

Schr. Laura M. Mangan, Whalin, Gloucester 2 ds., with fish to master.

Schr. Choctaw, Harding, Wareham 3 ds., with nails to master.

Schr. J. W. Faulklin, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. J. C. Calhoun, Hinckley, Barnstable, for Albany.

Schr. Mary, Lewis, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Thetis, Reed, Chatham 3 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Unice, Rose, New-Haven 2 ds., in ballast.

Smack King of the Forest, ——, George's Banks, with halibut.

Sloop J. P. Wallis, Walker, Taunton 2 ds., with nails to master.

Sloop Mary Atwater, Davis, Connecticut River 2 ds., with mdse. to master.

SAILED—Steamship Cahawba, for Havana and New-Orleans.

WIND—During the day S.

Below.

Ship Rappahannock, 30 ds. from Liverpool.

Ship Empire, 28 ds. from Liverpool—(Both by pilot-boat Nettle.)

Ship Sir Robert Peel, from Hamburg.

Ship Oder, from Hamburg.

Ship Wm. Tell, from Havre.

Bark Stella, 30 ds. from Bremen.

Bark Pembroke, from Shields—(All by pilot boat Ezra Nye, No. 2.)

By Telegraph.

SANDY HOOK, June 13, sunset—One bark going up the Bay. No other inward bound vessels in sight. Steamship Cahawba and ship Game Cock passed the Bar at 2¼ P. M. Wind light from S. E.; weather very hazy.

LONG BRANCH, June 13, sunset—No inward bound vessels in sight. Wind light from S. E.; weather hazy and indications of a storm.

HIGHLANDS, June 13, sunset—Wind moderate from S.; hazy off shore. No vessels in sight.

BOSTON, June 13.—Arr. barks W. S. Deane, Cann, Glasgow; Robert Leonard, Cook, Ardrossan; Fenelon, Holkins, Havana. Brigs Lucy Atwood, Denico, Fayal; Forest State, Stowers, Cardenas; Diamond, McGlish, Ardrossan. Schr. Starlight, Bartol, Matanzas.

Off the Highland Light, bark Gay, Head, Smyrna, for Boston.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13—Arr. ship Eloise, Liverpool. Spoke 5th inst., ship Underwriter, from New-York for St. John, N. B. Also arr. bark Joseph Maxwell, from Laguira. Left brig Bahia and schr. Star, ldg. for New-York. Also arr. bark M. J. Colcord, from Cardenas.

NORFOLK, June 13—Arr. Italian ship Gurseppo, of Genoa, from Callao with guano.

Spoken, &c.

Chas. Colgate—schr., from Wilmington, N. C., for Boston, June 10, off Cape Henry.

Geo. A. Tilten—schr., of and from Philadelphia for Mobile, 10 ds. out, June 3, off Alligator Reef.

H. C. Brooks—brig strg. S., was passed, June 10, lat. 37, lon. 74 30.

Woodbine—schr., from Matagorda for New-York, June 6, lat. 30, lon. 80.

Domestic Ports.

KEY WEST, June 4—Arr. 29th ult., ship S. R. Mallory, 80 days from San Francisco; ship Ellen Foster, 11 days from New-Orleans, for Liverpool; and John Hancock, 8 days, also for Liverpool, passed, on the 25th; schooner Austin, of Plymouth, from Pensacola for Boston, and ship Wildcat, of Belfast, passed on the 26th. Schr. Chrysolite, of New-York, for Texas, passed Sand Key, 1st inst.; also schr. Christopher Alvarez, of Philadelphia, from Pensacola 8 days, for New-York, and ship Hemisphere, of New-York, from Mobile 6 days, for Liverpool; also, ship Viola, of Machias, from Tosar for New-York, 11 days out, June 2, passed schr. Jessie A. Woodhouse, 11 days from New-York for Santiago, and bark B. F. Shaw, from Havana for New-York, and bark Arno, of Providence, 1 day from Havana for New-York. Sailed, 27—Schr. V. Bucklew, Hopkins, for New-York, cotton, copper, iron, &c.

The brig W. R. Kirby, Stanley, arrived from Havana, 29th, and sailed for Tampa on the 1st inst. She has been chartered by a Company in Havana to carry Cotton from Florida to that market, the duties upon live stock having been removed.

The bark Flight has been chartered to take the cargo of the bark Buenos Ayres to Cork.

The California steamship Star of the West, Capt. Gray, will touch at this port for coals and to transfer her New-Orleans passengers to the steamship Empire City, from New-York for New-Orleans, also to arrive on the 8th.

The Roberts' steamers will continue to make Key West their place of coaling and transfer during the Summer months.

Lieut. E. Huger, of the Walker, reports that on the 29th of May the bark J. L. Cobb, abandoned, scuttled and partly filled, was picked up 20 miles off Matanzas by the New-York schr. Cumberland, Capt. Simmons, and towed into Havana. She had no name on her stern, but from a log-book found on board, her name was ascertained to be the J. J. Cobb. She had just landed a cargo of Bozales, and had been abandoned but a very short time when found. Water in her coppers was still hot.

The French fleet, consisting of a screw steam corvette and sloop, sailed from Havana, on a cruise, on the 29th.

Key West is slowly recovering from the late disastrous conflagration, and several new buildings are going up. A number of brick blocks will take the place of the old wooden structures. The town will no doubt be benefitted by the change.

San Francisco Shipping Intelligence.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 17.—Arr. Br. stmr Forwood, Lock, 72 hours from Victoria; pass. and freight, to Dickson, DeWolf & Co. Ship Queen of the Seas, Crowell, 138 days from Boston; with mdse. to Flint, Peabody & Co. Ship Lookout, Sherwood, 112 days from New-York; mdse. to Crosby & Dibbles. May 18—Ship Storm King, Callaghan, 138 days from New-York; mdse. to Dewitt, Kittle & Co. Ship Golden Rocket, Pendleton, 158 days from Boston; mdse. to Flint, Peabody & Co.—53 pass. Ship Nightingale, Peterson, 148 days from Boston; mdse. to Flint, Peabody & Co. Dan. ship Triton, Nelson, 172 days from Hamburg; mdse. to Ziel, Berthau & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Per Queen of the Seas—Was 23 days from Boston to Equator in the Atlantic; 52 days to Cape Horn; 30 days off the Cape; strong westerly gales blew away from the bolt rope two topsails at different times; shipped a heavy sea; stove main rail on both sides from fore to main rigging; also, monkey, rail, stanchion, boat; stove bulwark and washed everything movable on deck; three of the crew were washed overboard, but were rescued; 40 days from Cape Horn, had continuous N. W. winds; crossed the Equator in the Pacific May 25, lon. 111; since then had fine N. E. trades.

Per Carmelita—Left at Guaymas H. B. M. sloop Calypso, to sail the same day for Mazatlan; Br. bark Corrido, Wilson, for Carmen Island; Mex. brig Gen. Yanes, for Mazatlan next day; brig Manuel Payno, Phillips, lying in port; Sardn. schr. Giulietta, Dodero, arr. April 29, ten days from this port; schr R. E. Raimond was expected hourly from the Colorado River.

Per Lookout—Was 30 days to the Equator in the Atlantic; crossed in lon. 29½ W.; made Cape Horn March 22; was off the Cape 13 days with severe weather; crossed the Equator in the Pacific April 24, lon. 115 35 W.; since then had light northerly winds; 100 days out was in lat. 20 N. in the Pacific.

Per Samuel Merritt—Started in company with the schooner Matthew Vassar; was three days to Point Reyes; since then had calms and thick fog; 15th inst., off Point Reyes, saw the schooner California hence for Columbia River; bark Live Yankee and brig Francisco, hence crossed Columbia River bar on the 11th inst.

Foreign Ports.

At Port-au-Prince, May 28, brigs John Boynton, Blye, for New-York; Delhi, for Baltimore June 8; schr. Carrie Sandford, for New-Orleans, do.; brig Pico, Teel, for Boston, to sail June 1; bark Fruiter, for do. 8th.

At Port Spain, Trinidad, May 28, schr. Napoleon, for New York in 2 ds.; brig Belvoir, do. do.

At Buenos Ayres, May 1, bark Vigo, for New-York.

At Arecibo, P. R., June 1, brig C. A. White, for New York in 5 ds.

At Carthagena, May 26, brig King Brothers, from Aspinwall, just arr.

ASPINWALL, May 22—Arr. schr. Lizzie Russell, Salt Creek; 25th, brig Geo. Stockholm, Philadelphia; 16th, brig Ocean Spray, New-York; 27th, schr. Onkaky, fm. the coast; 28th, bark Nazarine, New-York; brig Romance, fm. Baltimore; U. S. flag ship Roanoke, fm. Carthagena; schr. Kasbec, Darien; 31st, str. Star of the West, New-York; June 1, bark Magdalena, New-York.

Sailed, May 18, Am. brig Caroline, New-York; 20th, King Brothers, Carthagena; 21st, U. S. flag-ship Roanoke, fm. Carthagena; Am. str Northern Light, for New-York; 22d, schr. Lizzie Russell, Portobello; June 2, brig Ocean Spray, Cienfuegos; 3d, Geo. Stackham, do.; schr. Karvos, for the Coast; str. Star of the West, for New-York.

CALLAO—April 27, arr., Am. brig Floyd, Hussy, from the United States for California; 28, ships Parthenon, Sonne, from Boston, with lumber; 30, Ionian, (reported Junior in the *Comercio.*) Mitchell, from Boston; May 4, Robin Hood, (reported Robin in the *Comercio.*) Matthews, from San Francisco; 11, Onward, Flanders, from Boston.

Sailed, May 4, Am. ships Charles Ward, Gould, for Hampton Roads; April 30, Favorite, for England; Wandering Jew, for the Chinchas; May 2; Archer, for the Chinchas.

VALPARAISO—April 21, arr., Br. ship Naomis, from California; 16, Am. ship Industry, from New-York.

Sailed, April 16, Am. bark Corinthian, for Lota; 17, Am. ship Wild Pigeon, for Talcahuano; 18, Carrington, for San Antonio; 28, Lexington, for Cobre.

PAISA, May 16, 1858.—Arr., May 2, Am. wh. bark John A. Parker, 150 sp. on board; Span. brig Chile, Malaga, anchored at Puna, and was ordered off by the Peruvian blockading squadron; 5, Am. wh. bark Balaena, clean; 11, bark Cachalot, 390 sp.; 15, bark Morning Star, 150 since last report; U. S. flagship Merrimack, Panama.

OFF AND ON, MAY 3—Am. wh. bark Osprey, 300 sp; do. do. Dartmouth, clean; 10th, bark Catalpa, no report.

SAILED, April 30—Hamb. bark Victoria, for Hamburgh, took on board 500 bales salvage from Higginson & Co.; May 6, French transport bark Infatigable, Tahiti.

IN PORT—U. S. flag-ship Merrimac.

SPORTING.

ECLIPSE COURSE.

GREAT TROTTING SWEEPSTAKES.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS EACH—HALF FORFEIT, with $750 added by the Association. Two mile heats, in harness.

W. Peabody names br. g. *Mountain Boy.*
Hiram Woodruff names bl. g. *Native American.*
J. McMann names s. g. *Prince.*

The above sweepstakes will be trotted at this Course on Wednesday, June 15.

Good day and good track.

ECLIPSE COURSE—TROTTING MATCH.

GREAT MATCH FOR $5,000.
THREE MILE HEATS TO WAGONS.

J. McMann names b. m.
FLORA TEMPLE.
J. L. Eoff names b. m. PRINCESS,
(From California.)

This great match will be trotted at the above course on THURSDAY, June 16.

Good day and good track.

C. DICKINSON, Secretary.

Admission One Dollar to all parts of the Course. Cars run from South Ferry on both days at 12 M., 1.15 and 1.30 P. M., and return when the Race is concluded.

TROTTING—UPON ECLIPSE COURSE, ON WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY next. CARS will leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, (ON EACH DAY,) at 12 M., 1.15 and 1.30 P. M., for Eclipse Course, and return when the Race is over. Tickets FIFTY CENTS each. A. H. PALMER, General Agent.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL
AT THE
MARINER'S CHURCH,
Corner of Catharine and Madison streets,
On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS,
June 14 and 15.

Addresses by the Rev. C. J. JONES, and others. Singing and speaking by children of the Sabbath School. The proceeds of the Festival will be for the benefit of the Sabbath School. Tickets twenty-five cents.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.—MISS F. A. SMITH, formerly at Genin's Bazaar, whose excellent reputation in dress making is so extensively known, is now executing all orders in that department to the entire satisfaction of her customers. Moderate prices, elegant fits, and punctuality guaranteed to all patrons. No. 113 4th-av., two doors above 12th-st.

FOR COUNTRY HOUSES.—ARCHITECTURAL designs complete, $5 each, by JOHN GAYNOR, Architect of numerous commodious and picturesque buildings during 12 years in and about New-York. Office No. 183 Broadway, corner of John-st.